The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,782 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK (NEAR CALAIS.)

THE fine large steamer LORD LANSDOWNE, Capt. BASKFILL, will sail as above on 8th September, 1st class passage money, Rs. 350. Less for parties or families.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28th Apollo Street.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R Hutchinson, 21st Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA...... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 31, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

IN consequence of the BUKRI EED HOLIDAY falling on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, instead of THURSDAY, the 9th instant, the HIGH COURT will be CLOSED on the 10th, and the next Criminal Sessions will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.

A LADY with several years' experience desires a situation as MATRON OF AN HOTEL—HOUSEKEEPER in a PRIVATE FAMILY—or COMPANION to a LADY.—Highest recommendations. Apply to

PERSEVERANCE,
Care of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent, being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the past year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England,

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay,
29, Rampart Row Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of about eighty tons best RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.

The Timber to be sawn straight and square; must be well-seasoned, free from holes, shakes and sap.

Delivery free on Railway trucks at Bombay.

Tenders superscribed as such to be delivered at the Bombay Agency, Treacher's Buildings, before 1-0 p.m. (gun-fire) on the 15th instant, where also specification of the timber required can be seen and forms of tender obtained.

For further particulars apply to

W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Agent,
Secunderabad,

Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd September 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees fifteen per each share of Rs. 625 and Rupees three per each new share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1886, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1886.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to 9th September next, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIK NOOROODIN JIVAKHAN has contracted to SELL to SHAPURJEE EDULJEE CHINOY, Esq., of Hydrabad Deccan, the undermentioned village and Jungle known as Khudgar. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 19, Church gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that village known as Khudgar, containing Jungle, Batty fields, and grass land, situate at Khudgar in the Thana Collectorate in the sub-district of Shahapoor, containing by admeasurement 2,772,351 square yards and bounded on the east partly by Khudgar ground containing fields, and grass land belonging to various persons, partly by Shahapoor Tallooka limit, and partly by Vafegaum, on the west partly by Ander and partly by Nargaum, on the north by the river Bhetsa, and on the south partly by Mouze Shahapoor Tallooka, and partly by Vafegaum limit.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1886

BAMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 54 OF 1885.

MEHERBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SCREWWALLA, late a minor by her next friend SORABJEE HORMASJEE BOTTLEWALLA but now of full age, residing at No. 97, Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in her own right and as administratrix of the property and credits of BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased. . Plaintiff.

vs.

NANABHOY BURJORJEE BOTTLEWALLA and BEZANJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum, Back Road, without the Fort, and the latter at Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, the executor of the Will of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, and BAIAI wife of NUSSERWANJEE BEJANJEE BOTTLEWALLA, residing at house No. 46, Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, outside the Fort, and DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJEE, MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE, and FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, the sons of the said BAIAI, all infants of the ages of 7, 5, and 1, year respectively, and residing with her at the house aforesaid by their guardian *ad-litem* the said Nusserwanjee Bejanjee.... Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1886,

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stocks specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers' Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and Old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and others. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for presentation. The Company' standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well-known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired, and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Case's Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments these Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Departments is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses, the attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now, though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and dare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold 30, Silver 20, Steel	10-0
Turnpin do. „ 36 „ 25 „	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do. „ 40 „ 25 „	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do. „ 25 Tortoiseshell	16-0
Do. do. Gilt 6 Steel	6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars	5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors	8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors	8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES; also every description of

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!!

SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials, Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETICS.

IN CONNECTION WITH AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VOL. CLUB.

GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS
AT THE
GAIETY THEATRE,
BOMBAY,
ON THE
8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.

EVENTS.

1. Dumb-bell Display.
2. Bayonet vs. Bayonet ....Prize Rs. 30
3. Sword vs. Sword .... „ „ 30
4. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone) „ „ 30
5. Indian Club Display.
6. Bayonet vs. Sword...................... „ „ 30
7. Fencing...................... „ „ 30.
8. Boxing (Light weights 9½ stone and under) .... „ „ 30

Best All-Round-Man in the above—A cup valued Rs. 50

ADMISSION—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Volunteers in Uniform half price to the above
Pit .... annas 8
Doors open at 8-30.
Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.
Tickets for Boxes and Stalls to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and others at the doors on the night of the Assault-at-Arms.

THE BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, Limited IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the RATE of RUPEES FOUR per share will be payable at No. 32, Meadow Street, on and after this date to shareholders whose names are on the register, on surrender of the share certificates for cancellation.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator,
Bombay Brick & Tile Factory, Ld. in Liquidation.
Bombay, 6th September 1886.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 17-8 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1886 will be paid to shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register THIS DAY, on and after Monday, the 13th current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates,

By order of the Board
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 4th September 1886.

CONSULATE FOR PORTUGAL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, Forbs-street, No 9, up to the 13th instant, for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned articles required for the use of the Portuguese Government steam-launches at Goa.

Parties wishing to undertake the said supply should send in their application under sealed cover.

The supplier to complete the said supply before the 1st of October next.

The following are the articles required :—

3 dozen Files of different sizes.
32 square feet of Swedish Iron Sheet, having four ines of thickness.
30 feet of Swedish Iron Bar, two inches in diameter.
1 Blacksmith's Bellows.
2 Ditto for foundery works.
1 Grindstone (complete) for sharpening tools.
100 yards of Tarred Canvas Pipe.
96 lbs. of Steel Bars, 2 inches in diameter.
48 lbs. of Steel Bars, 1½ inches in diameter.
1 File Brush.
5 Hooks.
2 Spanners.

Consulate for Portugal at Bombay, 4th September 1886.
F. MEYRELLES Do CANTO,
Consul.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's mill premises near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandevi, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited balance sheet for the year ended 30th June 1886
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 8th to Wednesday the 15th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd September 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held here on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. To read Act (Bombay) II. of 1886, enabling the Corporation to raise increased revenue from Town Duties from 1st October next.
2. Notice of Motion given by the Chairman, Town the power given to the Corporation by (Bombay) Act II. of 1886, the Corporation hereby fix, with reference to the substituted Schedule of Town Duties prescribed by the said Act, the undermentioned articles on which, and the undermentioned rates at which, Town Duties shall be levied for the half-year commencing on the 1st day of October 1886, viz. :—Grain of all sorts, per candy, Re. 0-5-0; Wines and Spirits, per gallon, Re. 0-4-0 ; Beer, per gallon, Re. 0-0-6 ; Sugar, including Molasses and Goor, per cwt., Re. 0-7-0 ; Ghee per Bombay maund, Re. 0-10-0 ; Timber, excluding Railway Sleepers, 2½ per cent. on market value. Firewood, per candy, Re. 0-2-0 ; Kerosine Oil, per gallon, Re. 0-0-6.
3. To consider the question of the presentation of Addresses to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., and H. E. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., Viceroy and Governor-General, on the occasion of the passing through this City of those exalted personages, in September and November respectively.
4. Letter from the Secretary Town Council reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 25th August 1886.
5. Town Council's Resolution, recommending the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 60,000, from Surplus Cash Balance, for the purchase of water mains, valves, and meters, as per statements forwarded with the Commissioner's letter No. 6959, of 1886-87.
6. Town Council's Resolution, recommending the Corporation to sanction the writing-off, of Rs. 5,010-11-0, being the book-value of 89 bullocks that died, or were sent to Pinjrapole, &c., during the quarter ending 31st May 1886.
7. Government letter, stating, in reply to letter from the Chairman, dated 22nd July last, that the draft Municipal Bill has been altered in many important particulars. It is undesirable that there should be any further delay in obtaining the Secretary of State's sanction to the introduction of the Bill, which will be published when that sanction has been obtained.
8. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating the names of the candidates selected for free studentships in the Veterinary College and Hospital.
9. Sanction to be asked to the sale, to Mr. Gosla Mitha, of 2,500 square yards or thereabout of ground at Haines Road, at the rate of 5 annas and 4 pies per square yard for the purpose of providing a burial-ground for the Surti community.
10. Petition, from Messrs. Dwarkanath Apaji, Aba Ramchander Talaker and other residents of Moogbhat Lane, praying that the milch-cattle stables may be removed to a less crowded locality, and that the lane may be improved.
11. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, report by the Health Officer, as to the nuisance caused by the milch cattle stables in Bombay.
12. The Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1886.
13. Further petitions dated 4th and 9th August 1886, from Meola Jews and other Halalkhors.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corpn. ; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th September, 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

J. Neuberg's Price-List of Cigars,

MANILLAS,
DINDIGULS,
PONDICHERRIES,
JAVAS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
BURMAHS,
VEVEYS,
COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
CIGARETTES,
(Own manufacture)
Mild, Medium, and full flavored,
And of
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
By direct importation from Cairo.

J. Neuberg's Special Price-List of
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TOBACCOS, SNUFFS,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS,
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
TRICYCLES,
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
SENSITIZED AND ALBUMENIZED PAPER,
CARD BOARDS,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, SHIKAR CLOTH,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY
MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
AUSTRIAN
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
HIGHLY DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

The English Language is copious, and is supposed to contain every expression that is required to intimate to everybody concerned that

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music,

Were welcomed on last Saturday evening by an audience who truly crowded this fashionable and comfortable Theatre to overflowing.

There was only
ROOM ON THE STAGE,
And very little of that, as the performers wanted all the space they could get.
STILL, THE FACT IS
That another
GIGANTIC SUCCESS
Has been achieved, and the many proofs of public favour are again strengthened and endorsed.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME RECEIVED WITH IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM,
which will be repeated for the last time.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 6.
DON'T FAIL SEEING THIS GREAT BILL OF NOVELTIES.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

Admission Rs. 3 ; 2 ; 1 ; and 8 Annas. Smiling at 9.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.—New Programme to-morrow evening, Wednesday, September 8th. The Performance will take place at the Morley Hall, Colaba, in consequence of the Gaiety being otherwise engaged that evening.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase, whether in one lot or separate, of the cotton presses belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Akola and Ahmednuggur.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1886.

The shareholders and proprietors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p., HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

S. S. "ASTON HALL," ARRIVED 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Dixon will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, the only son of the late VUSONJI PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, was born on the 12th Bhadurwa Sud S. 1925 (17th September, 1869), and has consequently not yet attained the age of 18 years or his majority.

This notice is given in consequence of the said JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM having some time past been induced on various occasions, though a minor, to SIGN his name of JUMNADAS VUSONJI to divers papers bearing adhesive and other stamps, and purporting to be promissory notes for considerable sums of money alleged to have been advanced to the said Jumnadas Vusonji, many of which papers are believed to have been undated and to have had the names of the payees thereof left blank, and all persons are named against any attempts which may be made by the present holders of any such writings to negotiate or otherwise deal with the same and against dealing with the said writings in any way.

The said Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum has now discontinued the use of his name of Jamnadas Vusonji, and has adopted in lieu thereof the name of Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, which latter name he now uses and will hereafter use in lieu of his former name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and all Deeds, Writings, and other documents which the said Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum may hereafter sign or execute will be signed or executed by him in his present name of "Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum."—Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Solicitors for Javervahoo, the widow of Vusonji Purshotum, deceased, and the mother and natural guardian of Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum, a minor.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF THE 1ST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF SURAT.

SUIT NO. 12 OF 1885.

DHUNBAI, widow of RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHAI, Sect Parsee, &c., &c., residing at Machli Pitt, in Surat .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) ZIAULNISSA LADLI BEGUMSAHEB, daughter of Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Saheb and wife of Nawab Meer Syed Alam Khan Saheb ; and (2) NAWAB MEER SYED ALAM KHAN VALUD MEER MAHMUD ALAM KHAN SAHEB ; by caste Mahomedans, occupied as Wazifdars, residing at Begumpura in Surat, and (3) NUNDLAL BIHARILAL, by caste Khatri, &c., &c., residing at Amliran, in Surat...................... Defendants.

WHEREAS by decree made in the above Suit, dated the 16th day of December, 1885, it was ordered that the abovenamed Plaintiff should recover the amount mentioned in the said Decree, Rs. 10,029-5-11 from the Defendants.

AND WHEREAS by Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 20th February, 1886, the following moveable property was attached :—Household furniture, comprising blackwood and teakwood sofas, couches, whatnots, chairs, chiffoniers, ottomans, screens, pier tables with and without marble tops, large and small mirrors, fish-bowl, clocks, teapoys, plated ware, crockery, glassware, large and small chandeliers, kerosine and oil lamps, wall shades, almira, cupboards, pictures, camp table, spittoons, large drawing-room carpet, bedsteads, bed-room necessaries, and cooking utensils, &c., &c, also 1 musical-box, 1 cottage piano by George Brockley, 1 self-acting and keyed grand pianoforte by William Rolfe and Sons, 1 billard table without cover or cushions by J. Thurston, and 1 safe by T. Withers ; also 1 double-barrel gun by Wilkinson and Sons in case complete, 1 rifle by Hugh Snowie, in case complete, 2 daggers, 1 State sword, 1 revolver and about 500 cartridges, also 1 pair silver feet ornaments, 1 gold neck chain, 5 gold earrings, 1 gold ring set with 3 diamonds, 1 do. do. 1 do.; 1 do. do. 1 do.; 1 do. do 23 do. ; 1 do. do. 26 do. ; 1 do. do. 1 large and 14 small diamonds ; 1 do. do. 2 do. diamonds and 1 ruby ; 1 do watch, 1 silver watch, 1 pair red stone earrings and 1 pair gold nose rings, also rich cashmere shawls, pieces of silk and cotton cloths, combs, brushes, scent and oil bottles, knives, &c., &c., and also carriages, saddlers, bridles, horse trappings, &c., &c., towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon and on following days, under and by virtue of Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Grant Road, Dhunji Street, the moveable property referred to or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale and catalogues, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale. Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MUNSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Esq.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NECKTIES ! NECKTIES ! ! Just received, a Choice Collection of Neckties, Scarfs, Bows, &c., from Vienna ; also White Handkerchiefs, ready hemmed. Prices very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET, "BELLEVUE," Khandalla, completely furnished. Apply to SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, 40, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, a very handsome single-seated miniature Brougham, in good order. Apply "BROUGHAM," care of this paper.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of fancy assortments of BOOTS and SHOES, moderate prices, Husseonally Mulla Hakeemjee and Brothers, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE ANNUAL FANCY BAZAAR, held at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, will OPEN on Tuesday, 7th September, and remain open for about three weeks ; it will be open daily (except on Sundays) from 7 a. m. to 7 p.m.

SKIP THIS.—Upon receipt of order we dispatch per V. P. P. Post, one pair of Gent's Dancing Pumps, one white Dress Tie, one pair of white Kid Gloves ; our charge for the lot being Rs. 9 ; money refunded and carriage paid if not approved.—Send sizes to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. S. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! ! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, a square sympathetic PIANO, by LIPP, owner going home, 18 months in use, virtually new. Price Rs. 500. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kinder-Garten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! !—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets, by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef Sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,00
RESERVE FUND..........£800,00

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS......................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible, into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor, above their auction rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises carved, round and pier tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, chairs, sideboard, bookstand, clothes press, wardrobe, almira with mirror glass door, iron betstead, cots, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ sail needles.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining, writing, wash-hand, and dressing tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, hatstand, chest-of-drawers, wardrobe, sideboard, iron bedsteads, easy chairs, teapoys, &c.

4 superior Cashmere shawls.

By order and on account of the concerned—
16—53—1 bale 80 packages cretonne prints.

On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Esmaljee, of Bungree Bazar.
83—2—1 case 150 gross mother-o-pearl buttons.

On account of the concerned—
100 kegs rose nails, 1½ to 4 inches.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light victoria with moveable coach-box.
1 office shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 Tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SINGAPORE AND JOHORE TEAK BOARDS AND RAFTERS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite Prince's Dock.

Ex. s.s. Manilla.

2,000 Singapore boards 16 by 8 by 1.
3,000 Johore teak do. 16 by 8 by 1.
800 do. do. 16 by 8 by 2.
500 do. do. 16 by 8 by 3.
2,000 Singapore rafters 3 to 10 inches in diameter and 20 to 35 feet long.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, nearly opposite the late Theatre Royal Building, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany household furniture, handsome marble flower vases, table ornaments, superior oleographs, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of the late Mr. HORMUSJI SORABJI CHESSON, and others, the same comprises cut glass ware, porcelain ware, plated spoons and forks, ice pitcher, waiter, cutlery, frenchpolished furniture, such as dining-table in two pieces, sideboard, whatnot, set of handsome drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, marble top. hall table and teapoys, writing, pier, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, drawing-room, easy, reclining, arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, blackwood bedstead, Madras pattern cots, iron bedstead, wardrobe with mirror doors, chest-of-drawers, baba cradle, bentwood chairs, clothes press, wardrobe, Brussels and Cambay carpets, marble vases, table ornaments, Hink's duplex table and hanginglamp, oleographs, gilt pier glasses, clock 3-light argand lamp, one pair bronze Hink's table argand lamps with figures, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Oosman Alea,

Ex. s. s. Booldana.

200 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF valuable landed property on the Parell Tank-road, at Parell.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, Sha Bhanjee Bhimsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Dr. Shamrao Narrayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1881, and subject to a claim of Rs. 3,300 and interest due on the first mortgage of the premises, executed by the said Shamrao Narrayen to Gunputrao Damodher Chandwidker on the 3rd day of February, 1873.

All that piece of ground or part with the messuages or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Parell, on the eastern side of and fronting the Parell Tank-road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 103, 127 A, 127 B, and 129, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 5,056 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the said Parell Tank-road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Narrayen Madhoba, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Pestonjee Eduljee and now of the said Shamrao Narrayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

200 superior 1st class teaksquares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., at their rooms, a small and choice consignment of Pianos and Harmoniums, as follows :—

1 walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned cottage piano, with seven octaves, full compass, trichord, over string.

1 Upright cottage piano, in walnut case, 7 octaves, full compass, strong construction.

1 walnut, French-polished, highly finished, sweet-toned Harmonium, five octaves, and 7 stops.

1 Do. Do. Do. with 3 stops.
1 Do. Do. Do. „ no „
2 Do. Do. Dulcet organs, American style, with knee swell, a very mellow-toned instrument especially adapted for singing.

The above instruments have all been expressly made for India. The harmoniums are by the well-known makers Barnet, Samuel and Sons, of London.

The instruments will be on view from WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Ganpatjee, Narayen Ramchunder, Gujanan Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on the 30th day of September, 1886, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, for pension and tax under No. 396, and for quit and ground rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balsett, and the property of Moroba Sewjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchander Narayen, and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas Dhuramsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart-Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 28th day of August, 1886.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of Locmotive, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, wagons, wagon wheels and axles, steel tramway rails, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Messrs. George Gahagan and Co. to sell by Publib Auction for Messrs T. Nowell and Co. at Mazagon Darookhana, on a date to be hereafter fixed, the undermentioned machinery, plant and tools, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

1 four wheeled coupled locomotive tank engine of 5' 6" gauge with spare parts.

1 complete 12 horse power portable engine, double cylinder, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.

1 complete 10 horse power portable engine, double cylinder, with all the latest improvements by Marsden, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.

1 complete 20" by 9" Barter's patent knapping molin stone breaker fitted with flange wheels for running on 5' 6" gauge railway.

1 complete 20" by 10" patent improved "Blake Maisden" stone crusher mounted on W. I. wheels for travelling on roads, with spare flange wheels, axles, and fittings for running on 5' 5" gauge railway

47 pairs W. I. wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6" gauge.
16 pairs W. I. small wheels, 5' 6" gauge.
32 pairs C. I. and steel wagon wheels and axles, 5' 6' gauge.
8 W. I. special girder trolly wheels with phosphor bronze bushings.
8 pairs W. I. wheels and axles 5' 6" gauge.
24 pairs small wagon „ 3' 3' „
105 pairs „ „ „ 3' 3" „
22 light street tramway rails, 20 lbs. to the lineal yard in lengths varying from 13' 8" to 18 feet, 115 yds.
673 light still tramway rails, 2½ lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 12' 6" to 21' 3793 yds.
15 lights still tramway rails, 22lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 11' 9" to 21' 9" ; 85 yards.
20 Wooden wagons with wheels complete for 3' 33" gauge road.

Also mortar mill, new augers assorted sizes, galvanized iron hooks, bolts, screens and washers, pickaxes, hammers, smith's vices, rail-lifters, ratchet braces, taps and dies, pedestals, spanners, hydraulic jim crow blocks, iron, &c.

For further particulars and inspection of the plant application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Mody Bay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Henry-Martini Government Regulation size single rifle with sight protector in canvas bag.

1 single barrelled 500 Winchester express rifle in leather bag.

1 rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., nearly new.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO RAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
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Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
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Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
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*\.*ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
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MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

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PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 25 of 1886.

Kullianjee Ruttonjee, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Holy Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Premchund Roychund, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vithulwady, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

Under instructions from the Plaintiff abovenamed and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Premchund Roychund (the defendant abovenamed) the undersigned will at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 6th day of September, 1886, sell by Public auction at the respective premises the following properties unless in the meanwhile they are disposed of by private contract :—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1886, on the premises at Surat.

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or bungalow hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being in Nan Pura, in the city of Surat, in the registration sub-district of Surat, containing by admeasurement 17,195 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collecter of Surat under Survey No 15, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Vakeel, on or towards the west by the property of Dossibai, daugher of Dossabhoy Pestonji, on or towards the north by the property of Gopaljee and Kadurjee, sons of Khundoo Hurry Vassua, and on or towards the south by the road leading from Linegate to Ghod Dodgate, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or the plaintiff's attorneys, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw at their office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 p. m. behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of rich vases and lamps, fancy table glassware, inkstands, patent oakwood stationery cases, jewel cases, bronze table candlesticks, figures and ornaments, liquor frames, hair, coat and horse brushes, mirrors, briarwood and other pipes, French artware consisting of figures, biscuit boxes, tobacco holders, inkstands with pen racks, thermometers, clocks, toys, best plated waiters, one set plated spoons and forks by Mappin and Webb fancy walking sticks, glass stoppered jars, also a parcel of 18-carat gold and sterling silver jewellery, comprising brooches, ear-rings, charms, rings, bangles, copying books from 250 to 1,000 leaves, &c., and a lot of other fancy and useful articles too numerous to mention in detail.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, waste paper, &c.

By the directions of Mr. F. H. De Britto, the Official Liquidator of Collett and Co., Limited (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises at Grant Road, No. 1, otherwise Chikalwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all the right, title, and interest of the said Collett and Co., Limited, as lessees for a period of 10 years from the 15th day of June, 1885, with power to extend the same under an agreement of lease, dated the 14th day of June, 1886, in all that piece of fazandari land held by the fazandar, Mr. Shapoorjee Jiwajee Botiwala, together with the stables, outhouses, fruit trees, shrubs and plants standing and growing thereon, situate at Grant Road, No. 1, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,993 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said fazandar under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land, partly belonging to Mr. Lakhpura Jaspura, and partly to Mr. Vandrawandas Jumnadas, on or towards the north by the property of the said Mr. Vandrawands Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Dinsha Manekjee Petit, together with a bungalow built thereon by the said Company, which said bungalow, stable and outhouses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 105, and are now in the possession of the said Collett & Co., Limited, and also the flour mill with all its machinery, plant and stock of the said Company lying on the said premises.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be seen on application to the undersigned as well as to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, attorney to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE, SUPERIOR WINES, to close on account of liquidation. On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodger Warburton & Co., to sell by Public Auction at their sale room, the following very superior wines :—

The same comprises a quantity of St Emilion, St. Julian, Chateau Ledville and Lafite Claret in quarts and pints bottled in Bordeaux, also Hants Sautern, Volnory and Chambertine, Red Burgundy, Mearsault Carte Noire Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Barsac, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in [illegible] by all Chemists.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL......................	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL......................	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; [illegible] Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC S

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Aston Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Bryn Glas (s), Newport. Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee; Caroline, Mauritius; and Bangalore (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd:—Booldana (s), for Madras. On the 4th:—Venetia (s), for Madras; Aspatria (s), Suez and Antwerp; Lady Armstrong (s), Havre; and Huzara (s), London and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Aston Hall entered and the s.s. Aspatria left the dock on Saturday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Narayen Hurrichund reported to the police, on Friday, that he had dropped a gold bangle, valued Rs. 60, from his pocket somewhere about Bhorebhat Lane, Girgaum Road or Funneswady, at noon on that day.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Chambar Bagh Road, Parel, on the body of Jankee, woman, aged 15 years. Deceased, while washing her clothes at a quarry hole at that locality, accidentally fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THEFT AT WORLEE.—Mowla Somsjee, a Marwaree, residing at Koli Wada, Worlee, reported to the police the theft of sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 253-10, during his absence from his house on Friday last. A man named Bhowan Govind, who lives in the adjoining house to complainant's, is suspected to have committed the theft. This man has absconded since the theft was discovered.

A PICKPOCKET.—Rama Bhiccoo was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing one anna and three pies from the pocket of Bhagoo Balla, a cart driver, on Friday evening, while he was at the Null Bazaar Fish Market amongst a crowd of people purchasing fish. The accused was arrested whilst removing the money from complainant's pocket, and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DEAD.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the coroner, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of the new-born female child that was found lying in a municipal latrine at Marine Lines Station, on the 2nd instant. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made the *post mortem* examination on the body of the child, was of opinion that the child was born dead. The jury thereupon returned a verdict that the new-born female child was still-born.

THE ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—The adjourned inquest was resumed by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of a new-born male child that was found lying in a pond at Delisle Road wrapped in a cloth, on Saturday, the 28th ultimo. Further evidence was adduced before the coroner showing that the child was still-born, and a woman named Essee was the mother, who had thrown the dead body into the pond where it was found by the police. The jury returned a verdict that the new-born male child was still-born.

THEFT.—Cassum Curreem, a Mahomedan lad aged 16 years, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 22, the property of Mariam, woman, residing at Khetwady 10th Street, on the 20th ultimo. On the day in question, accused went to the house of the prosecutrix, and stole the ornament from a box while she was lying asleep. He was afterwards arrested at the Marwarree Bazaar while trying to dispose of the ornament, and was handed over to a policeman in the Detective Branch. The policeman after taking the accused a short distance, it is alleged allowed him to escape from his custody, while the ornament remained in charge of the policeman. A few days afterwards the accused was re-arrested by another policeman, whilst endeavouring to sell some other stolen ornaments. The accused then made a statement with regard to the theft of the gold neck ornament in question, which he said was handed over to the detective policeman who at first arrested him, and who failed to make over the same to the police authorities. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AMATEUR CONCERT AND THEATRICALS AT PAREL.

AN entertainment was given on Friday evening, in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, at Parel, by amateurs, in aid of the Parel Church funds. The programme for the evening was arranged in two parts, and consisted of a concert, a farce, 'The Little Sentinel' and a tableau scene of 'Home they brought her Warrior dead.' The various songs rendered during the evening were very well received by the audience, the singers on several occasions being obliged to respond to encores. Mr. W. Wickham's 'No Surrender,' Mr. A. Harrington's 'Out on the Deep,' and Miss Kelly's 'The Bridge,' fully deserved the applause which greeted them. In the duet 'When the wind blows in from the Sea,' Messrs. Wickham and Harrington were most successful, their voices blending in beautiful harmony. The farce 'The Little Sentinel' was very well placed on the stage, but for the several hitches incidental to amateurs and few rehearsals. Miss Roonan as May, the little sentinel, acted her part to perfection. Mrs. Jones was similarly successful in her *rolé* of Petty Hawthorn, the village belle, who, though engaged to marry May's brother, enjoys making love to and receiving the attentions of Captain Fizzington Pop, Mr. H. Sharpe, Mr. Wheedleton Coaxer, and Mr. J. Gardiner, visitors to the village. Mr. H. Gawthorn as Sim Oakapple, May's sweetheart, introduces the comic element into the piece by getting very jealous of May, who, as sentinel over her brother's *fiancée*, is obliged to make love to the Captain and Mr. Coaxer to draw away their attentions from Petty Hawthorn. Eventually everything, as usual, is set right by mutual explanations. The male parts were very well undertaken. Mr. Sharpe made a very good Captain Ready to flirt with every pretty girl, and Mr. Hawthorn was very amusing in his representation of the jealous sweetheart. The entertainment concluded with a very effective tableau scene of 'Home they brought her warrior dead,' and those who took part in it were well rewarded with the hearty applause which was evoked. At a late hour the large audience dispersed, being well pleased with the evening's amusement.

A DECISION ON A POINT OF LAW.

AT the Small Causes Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Warden, Third Judge, Gopal Kessowjee and another sought to recover the sum of Rs. 96-8-0 from Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, being Rs. 16-8-0 for the hire of tarpaulins from the plaintiffs, and Rs. 80, the value of four of the tarpaulins, which it is alleged that the defendant failed to return to them. Mr. Tooljaram, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ardaseer, pleader, for the defendant. The defendant admitted his liability to the hire of four of the tarpaulins, but as to the remaining other four tarpaulins which he had hired on the 17th of June last, they were put on board the defendant's prow, which sailed on the some day for Mahaval to fetch a cargo of salt. The vessel met with a heavy storm on her way there, was swamped and lost near that bunder with all her cargo, rigging, and everything on board, together with the four tarpaulins. The defendant submitted that the loss having been occasioned by the act of God and not through his fault, he was protected from all liability in respect of the tarpaulins so lost, by section 152 of the Indian Contract Act. He further denied the value of the four tarpaulins as the amount claimed. Mr. Tooljaram on behalf of the plaintiffs contended that the defendant was guilty of gross negligence in sending his prow out of the harbour with the tarpaulins at such a time as the 17th June, when the monsoon weather was very heavy indeed, and was therefore not protected by the enactment relied upon. He submitted that that was a risk which was not contemplated by his clients, who were told by the defendant's man, who took the tarpaulins, that they were required for a vessel which was plying in the harbour. He further said that the purpose of the bailment having been thus departed from the loss arising from this must fall on the defendant. His Honour, after taking evidence in the case, said the loss of the prow with the tarpaulins on board was clearly proved, and that there was no evidence of any negligence on the part of the defendant, and he was therefore entitled to the protection claimed for him as regards the value of the tarpaulins, but his Honour allowed the hire of the tarpaulins, and gave a decree for Rs. 16-8-0.

Mr. Ardaseer then applied for costs, which his Honour declined to grant.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEES.

THE Gymkhana team this year have certainly failed to show up in good form in almost every match they have played in; and on Saturday they suffered a second defeat at the hands of the Parsees. This is so far as the first innings are concerned, in which they ran up a score of 55 to the 80 of their opponents. None but Wyer entered into double figures; and the rest were disposed of very easily. The Parsees, on the other hand, although victorious, cannot be said to have performed brilliantly. In their second innings, the Gymkhana gave better promise; but the fifth man had scarcely struck the ball when time was called. Scores appended:—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M R Wyer, run out	26	not out	18
A D Wilkins, b Pavri	5	B Billimoria	0
Maj Morse, b Billimoria	0		
G F Blackwell, b Pavri	1		
F D Gaddum, run out	4	c Metha, b Malligaum	4
W T Vincent, b Pavri	0	not out	1
J A Begbie, l b w	4		
A P Gould, b Maligaum	5		
H A Macker, not out	2	b Malligaum	15
N S Glazebrook, b Pavri	2		
C H Merriman, b Pavri	0		
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	55	Total	41

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

M E Pavri, b Wilkins	6
B Gagrat, b Gaddum	1
P Balsara, c Wilkins, b Gaddum	8
B Bhicajee, st Kerr, b Gaddum	0
P J Master, c and b Gaddum	1
D F Dubash, b Gaddum	20
D S Mehta, b Begbie	15
R D Ayrton, b Gaddum	15
N C Bapasola, c Gould, b Wilkins	6
J L Billimoria, st Kerr, b Gaddum	1
M D Malligaum, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
M E Pavri	106	24	8	6
J L Billimoria	65	20	3	1
P Balsara	40	4	4	0
M D Malligaum	15	1	2	1

1st Innings.

Gaddum	100	26	8	7
Wilkins	78	26	5	2
Wyer	30	10	2	0
Begbie	15	12	0	1

2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.
Pavri	51	27	2
Billimoria	25	7	1
Malligaum	15	4	0

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. BUDRUDIN TYABJEE'S and Rao Bahadoor Raste's period of office in the Legislative Council expired on August 31st, and as these two members have enjoyed the honour of being twice elected it is probable that two new appointments will be made. We should be glad to see Mr. Budrudin again in the Council. The names of Kazee Shahabudin, Mr. Sayani, and Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy are also mentioned. If Mr. Budrudin is not to be appointed for the third time we think Lord Reay would do well to find a fit successor to Mr. Budrudin from the Mahomedan community. We repeat that Sir James Fergusson had committed an error of judgment in re-appointing Raste. We are not aware of this gentleman having opened his mouth even once in the Council meetings to utter a single sensible word. Moreover, as the Dekkanee element is at present strongly represented by Messrs. Telang and Ranade, we are sure Lord Reay will do justice to Guzarat. We have heard mentioned the name of Rao Bahadoor Ranchordlal Chotalal, the well known chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality. We ourselves have on several occasions put forward the name of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar. —*Guzerati.*

THE MONSTER MEETING OF THE HINDUS.

WE do not see the necessity of holding a Hindoo meeting, such as is proposed to be held to-day, but since the leaders of the Hindoo community think otherwise we trust they will conduct the proceedings in a constitutional manner, and will explain to the assembled multitude the reasons which induced them to take this step. If the resolution is passed this afternoon without assigning any arguments in its favour, we are afraid it will find no favour with Government.—*Guzerati.*

A PARSEE HOME FOR THE HOUSELESS.

INSTANCES of Parsees subscribing to public and really useful funds in preference to nominally charitable institutions are happily on the increase. At the fourth day ceremony of Mr. Rustomji Kharas, whose magnificent dwelling house at Breach Candy attracts attention, the widow and heirs of the deceased have given rise to a new charity. They have subscribed amongst themselves Rs. 2,140, which will form the nucleus of a fund for building houses for indigent Parsees, where they can live without rent and perhaps without paying for their food. This is a really charitable action.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

SINCE writing on this subject in our last issue another phase of the question has struck us. Has the Thakore gone to England by the sanction of the Government? And if so, why was the sanction given? We have an impression that the native chiefs, and especially the petty chiefs of Kattywar, have to obtain permission to travel abroad from Government through the Political Agent. The fact of Major Fitzgerald being in attendance on the Thakore in England leads us to believe that the necessary permission has been obtained. If therefore the Raja deserves blame for leaving his subjects uncared for we think the British Government will have to share the blame.—*Rast Goftar.*

MRS. ILBERT.

No record, however brief, of Mr. Ilbert's career in India would be complete without prominent mention in it of the unofficial, but none the less important, work done by Mrs. Ilbert. As quick-witted as she is kind-hearted, Mrs. Ilbert affords an excellent example to her sisters in this country of unselfish and unsectarian labours. Her hospital work, her work as a visiting nurse to the poor, her ladies' parties and clerks' parties and tradesmen's parties, at which Englishmen and natives are treated alike—these will be remembered perhaps longer, and certainly by more grateful hearts, than the services rendered by the Law Member himself. Her zeal for the promotion of social intercourse can be best appreciated when it is known that Mrs. Ilbert speaks better Hindustani than does her erudite husband. Like Mrs. Grant Duff—we prefer to call her by her familiar name—Mrs. Ilbert has shown us in India what female education in reality means and how capable it is of diffusing sweetness as well as light over a large area. Those native ladies, whose education consists of a smattering of English and a crude familiarity with the accomplishments of the drawing-room, which often prove a delusion if not a snare, may learn from these bright examples something of the opportunities that await earnest effort.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES SITE.

Native Opinion says:—So far as the local Corporation is concerned the battle of the sites for the new Municipal buildings is over, and Government alone have now to see which way it will be best to determine the question. A vote by majority does not mean unanimity, and if the rate-payers have enough of independence in them, they can yet force the hands of their representatives by memorialising Government on the subject. Possibly Government may not accede to the proposal of Colonel Selby regarding the grant of that entire part of the oval where the Municipal offices are proposed to be built nor will they accept a lower rate of price, and consequently the choice must lie between the first site or the payment of higher rates. Thanks to Mr. Ellapa Balaram for his timely suggestion in case of change of site to select the Marine Lines. The latter are perhaps the best of the three sites, and fulfil all the requisite conditions so forcibily urged by some of the Corporators on the score of commodiousness and good ventilation. Moreover, the Lines site answer the conditions of popular convenience just as much as the Boree Bunder does. This new site has the sea at its back, is free from the inconvenience of overcrowdedness, and may be knocked down at a comparatively lower rate. All these advantages considered, we think Government will feel persuaded to reconsider its first offer, and propose the Marine Lines as an alternative bulding site for the acceptance of the Corporation. Since a change is determined upon consideration of expenditure on the ceremony of the foundation-stone is out of the question, and we would not mind it much. On various grounds we would strongly support Mr. Ellappa's proposal as an alternative site for the Municipal buildings.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. W. M. Macdonald presiding. The directors' report, which has already been published by us, was taken as read.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: The report that your directors have to-day laid before you, may, I think, claim to be as suggestive as it is brief. When once the construction and exchanges of a Telephone Company have been set up, and a settled business established,—the shorter its history is, the better. And our report to-day merely touches generally on the various sources of revenue, leaving you to read between the lines as to the actual value of your property. The annual meeting is the only opportunity afforded during the year for letting our shareholders know what is going on, and I therefore venture to add a few remarks on the position of the company to-day. Since our last annual meeting, much hard work has been done, both up-country, and in Bombay itself, by our staff. With regard to our work here, the construction throughout the city has undergone a thorough overhauling, and is now in a most satisfactory condition. The entire alteration from the Law to the Magneto system, of our exchanges, which was announced to you as having been decided upon last year, is now an accomplished fact. The most obvious benefit derived from this is that we can work each station upon a single wire, and so double the room on our poles and brackets for new subscribers. But this has cost money, only a part of which has yet been met by the slight addition made to the subscription rate, and a part of the cost of which the parent company have urged upon us, as fairly chargeable to capital, has still to be settled between us. In asking you then to pass the accounts, we do so subject to the reservation, that this amount may be adjusted in our next accounts, should it in the opinion of your directors appear a right course to adopt. It is pleasant to mention that in all matters of this kind, where our interests have for a moment diverged from those of the parent company, they have always met us in a fair spirit, thanks to the very fortunate representation of their board in India. The large increase in our gross revenue which we have to report is still out of all proportion to the use that is made of the telephone in Bombay. I think that a comparison of the great increases in its use, and presumably in its usefulness, with the very moderate returns that it brings in, will bring home to you the fact that the telephone is at present of far greater value to those who use it than to those who own it—to subscribers than to shareholders. The weekly returns show that there are many subscribers to whom the telephone has ceased to be a luxury, but is now a necessity. There are branches of business in this city that have been entirely altered in their character, by this company's work, and are now simply on a telephonic basis. These subscribers must not be surprised if their subscriptions are raised some day. There is not a city in the British Empire that is supplied with so cheap a telephonic service as Bombay, and this, combined with the consideration of sterling exchange is a very sound reason for our levying a higher charge for subscription. As regards the service rendered, the comparative fewness of complaints proves the advantage of the new over the old system. It is not possible in a system that has to make its way through a labyrinth of streets in every direction, always to avoid faults, and often it is the subscribers themselves who are the first to detect them, but on the principle of "bear and forbear," difficulties and flaws are readily explained and overcome. Our balance sheet shows how we have disposed of the net earnings of the company. The heavy expenses involved in up-country extensions are being gradually written off, and will, we hope, disappear by the end of next year. The amounts appearing under the head of preliminary expenses at Gwalior and Cashmere, represent merely the value of instruments now in the hands of our agents at those places. We hope that next year's accounts will show the result of their efforts. We hear this week from our agent in Cashmere, a gentleman specially deputed by our London friends to look after our interests in Native States beyond the reach of our local staff, and he tells us that good business is likely to result in this quarter. Indore is gradually taking telephones, and a very promising business has been started in Rajputana and Cutch. The most important piece of work that we have yet ventured upon is that by which it is in contemplation to connect the Tansa Lake and its ten intermediate stations with the Municipal Offices in the Fort. Our tender for this has gone in to-day, and we hope will be accepted by the municipal authorities, who have always been our best friends. Speaking of authorities brings me to the last subject to which I would refer, and that is our relations with the Supreme Government. While these relations, so far as local officials are concerned, are always of the very pleasantest nature, we are not yet accorded the advantages in India that we consider we have reason to expect. Our licence appears to us to be somewhat strained in its application to the operations of the company outside Bombay. We have only recently again brought these matters, as the report states, before the Supreme Government at Simla, and are told that they have been referred to the P. W. D. for consideration. We can only hope, gentlemen, that that reference will come back to us in the form of increased facilities for working beyond Bombay. As an instance of the difficulties which the company has to contend with under the rules of its licence, I may cite a case where we recently had an application to put up some telephones in Poona, but where the conditions laid down in our licence debarred us from taking up the work, and it is in such cases that I think our licence might be made a little more elastic. In conclusion, I would appeal to shareholders to do a little more than they have hitherto done for their own interests. The figures that are before you in the report prove how large a field of work there is before us, and how possible it is for the company to extend its operations. Great pains are devoted to your interests in the Telephone Office itself, and you have it in your power, by initiating all kinds of electrical business besides the telephone, and acting as agents of the enterprise you are interested in, to raise the value of your property both up-country and in Bombay. With these remarks I beg to move the adoption of the report.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, that the directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the past year made up to the 30th June last, being found in order be passed.

Mr. Duxbury said that, with regard to the settlement with the parent company, there could be no doubt that it had the better of the bargain; and it was to be hoped that this circumstance would not be overlooked in the settlement that was to be come to.

Mr. C. D. Khambatta enquired if there was any branch service in the Small Causes Court and at Mandvie.

The chairman said the telephone in the Small Causes Court was as freely used as any of their open exchanges. With regard to the extensive use of the telephone at Mandvie, he said the question was engaging their very serious attention; and it was not impossible that in a short time they should have an open exchange there.

Mr. Paul said with reference to the remark made by the seconder of the proposition, that the parent company had had to pay the 8 per cent. guarantee, against which there was almost nothing to set off. There was a balance of Rs. 35,000 against the Oriental Telephone Company to be paid off this year as the accounts showed; and thus it would be seen that the shareholders of this company were getting back a very large portion of what they had paid.

Mr. C. D. Khumbatta asked if there were any chances of a reduction of expenditure, which was nearly as much as the income at present.

Mr. Paul explained by referring to several items in the accounts that endeavours were being made to reduce the expenditure; and remarked that next year there would be a saving of about Rs. 9,000 on different heads of outgoings.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Louis P. Russell, seconded by Mr. A. L. Paul, and resolved, that Mr. John Greenwood and Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee be appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for the ensuing year.

It was proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Khumbatta, seconded by Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze, and carried, that Messrs. J. Jefferson and Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy be re-elected directors of the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee in the chair. The following directors' report for the year ended 30th June last was submitted:—

From the profit and loss account, it will be noticed that the company has earned during the year a nett profit of Rs. 1,16,715-0-3 as below:—

Profit on account of the mill	Rs.	33,981	7	6
" on other properties	"	1,02,733	8	9
Total	Rs.	1,36,715	0	3
Less—provision for cyclone repairs	"	20,000	0	0
	Rs.	1,16,715	0	3

adding to the above, the amount brought forward from last year, viz., Rs. 5,759-10-5, the total sum to the credit of profit and loss account comes up to Rs. 1,22,474-10-8. Out of the above sum, the directors have paid an *ad-interim* dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share for the first six months of the year, amounting to Rs. 50,000, and leaving Rs. 72,474-10-8 divisible among the shareholders. The directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 17-8-0 per share be paid for the latter six months (making a total of Rs. 30 per share per annum), thus absorbing Rs. 70,000 and leaving Rs. 2,474-10-8 to be carried to the profit and loss account of the current year. The directors regret that, owing to the heavy storm which visited Bombay on the night of the 17th June last, portions of the roofs of the main mill building and adjacent godowns were so injured that considerable quantities of rain-fall into the machinery room as well as into the cotton mixing and store godowns, damaging portions of the machinery, cloths, and yarns in process, and a large quantity of cotton in mixing and in bales. The mill, besides, had to stop working for more than a week. The total loss to the company by this unfortunate occurrence has been estimated at about Rs. 35,000, the whole of which has been provided for out of the income of the year. As the state of the mill industry had much improved during the second half of the year, and as your mill was earning a profit of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 13,000 per month, the above loss is the more to be regretted; otherwise your directors would have been able to recommend a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, instead of Rs. 17-8-0 as now proposed. The directors, with the view of keeping the mill abreast as regards the introduction of improved machinery, have ordered out four ring throstle frames, which are now being erected, and after due trial it is intended to bring out more, as far as the means at their disposal would admit. The cotton green required to be drained and filled in. This has been partly done in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 3,212-15-1, and further expenditure in the same direction will have to be incurred in the current year. The directors have thought it fit for the interest of the company to erect a new iron godown, in the vicinity of the mill, for storing mill cotton and for other purposes. This is now in course of construction, and is estimated to cost about Rs. 12,000 when finished. In anticipation of this, the Victoria godown, formerly used for mill cotton storage, has been let out at a good rental. The directors have also erected a detached upper story building, adjoining the mill and communicating with it by a bridge, for the accommodation of the office, &c., at a cost of Rs. 7,305-3-3. The directors regret to record the death of one of their colleagues, Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, whose valuable services are thus lost to the company. In his place Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas was invited to join the board, and he has accepted the seat. His appointment requires the confirmation of the shareholders. The directors retiring by rotation in conformity with clause 91 of the Articles of Association are Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The above report was approved of. Resolutions were passed declaring a dividend and appointing directors as stated in the report. Mr. James Douglas and Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the University Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University on Friday, the 17th inst., at 5-15 p. m. The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, *Ex-officio* Fellow of the University, be appointed a member of the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering. Dr. Hojel will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of the Queen-Empress Gold Medal made by the Honorary Secretary to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund be accepted with the thanks of the Senate. The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of Rs. 2,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of a prize of the value of Rs. 100, to be called the "Kutchi Divan Bhadur Manibhai Prize" and to be awarded every year to a Kutchi candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, be accepted with the thanks of the Senate. The Honourable Mr. Telang will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that Reporters of the Press be admitted in future to the meetings of the Senate. The Honourable Mr. Latham will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the following words be added to the last paragraph on page 87 of the University Calendar for 1886-87, viz.: "3rd and 4th. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew; Arabic, French or Persian books taken up by the Candidates":—Into one of these papers, when the subject chosen is Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian, questions on Indian Palæography will be introduced as alternative to some other part of the paper, such part to be determined by the Examiners. Mr. Charles Chambers will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that a special order of the Senate be passed to enable Mr. H. R. Taveria to appear at the Previous and First B. Sc. Examinations without keeping Terms in an Arts College.

EDUCATION IN BERAR.

FROM the report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1885-86 it appears that the past year proved very unfavourable to educational efforts, and to this circumstance must be ascribed the almost stationary character of the operations of the department, seeing that the results achieved consist in an increase of one school and 1,291 scholars only. The number of institutions and scholars on the 31st March 1886 was 951 and 41,018, against 950 and 39,727 respectively at the close of the previous year. But although these results are poor, it is satisfactory to note that, whilst institutions of a purely private nature decreased to the extent of 71 schools and 1,019 scholars, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of public schools and scholars under departmental management, which has raised the percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age from 18·66 to 19·23 in the case of males, and from ·56 to ·62 in the case of female. Of 21 candidates sent up for the matriculation examination, 14 succeeded in passing, a result which is creditable to the head masters of the Akola and Amraoti High Schools. The total income of the department was Rs. 3,79,959, of which provincial revenues contributed Rs. 2,31,369 or ten thousand more than the previous year. The receipts from fees in Government schools increased from Rs. 35,267 to Rs. 38,713, the increase being due to the realization of adequate fees for higher education. Liberal and appreciable aid has been rendered by municipalities to the cause of education. Their contributions 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 7,944, against Rs. 1,742 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure of the department (Rs. 3,89,392, against Rs. 3,73,715,) it will be observed that Rs. 1,72,934 were devoted to primary education, the rapid development of which is receiving due attention. The grants-in-aid increased from Rs. 4,915 to Rs. 5,915, and every endeavour is being made to encourage the aided system. Female education continues to progress. The number of institutions rose from 30 to 34, pupils from 1,088 to 1,202, and passes from 172 to 314. The Government of India, in their review of the Educational Report for 1884-85, directed that efforts should be made to procure improved results in the Government College at Akola for training masters. Some improvement has been effected, and in order to meet the demand for qualified teacher which the College alone could not supply, five pupil-teachers were entertained from the 1st June 1885 in a school selected in five of the districts of the province other than Akola. The employment of these pupil-teachers, with three free students, has increased the number of students from 74 to 102. The main training college has not done badly; 26 men were sent out as schoolmasters, and three more obtained appointments after the close of the year under report. The number of students who passed in the first year's course increased from 16 to 35, while the number who passed the certificate examination fell from 21 to 13. It is hoped that the measure initiated for keeping up an adequate supply of teachers will be found to answer the purpose. The recommendations of the Education Commission are being carefully attended to by the Director, who details at the end of his report which well merits the commendation of the Resident what has been done in the past year to give effect to them. The death of Mr. Bajaba Ramchandra Pradhan, Educational Inspector, in April last has deprived the Director of an able college. A succesor has not yet been appointed.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NATIVE VIEWS OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE *Voice of India*, in its summary of the opinions of the Native Press, says:—In the overthrow of the Liberal Ministry upon the Irish question the Native Press of India detects the inability of the English to grasp the idea of a truly imperial rule, in spite of their dogged attachment to the idea of domination. This seems to be the secret of the present Conservative success, and our contemporaries are not at all satisfied that it should be so after centuries of political education. But it is believed that a Conservative Government cannot long remain in power. The Ministry, it is urged, is more or less of a patched up concern, with the square man in the round hole. Besides, they cannot expect any support from the Unionists on more than one point, and on that point, too, it is alleged to be as likely as not, that the Gladstonians and the Parnellites may baffle all attempts at the settlement of the Irish question by coercion or constraint. Our contemporaries, however, are chiefly concerned with the appointment of the Secretary of State for India, as regards which we notice a curious difference of opinion. On the whole the situation is viewed with a sense of uncertainty.

Though giving credit to the Government of India for their desire to reduce the burden of public expenditure, the Native Press does not expect much practical good to result from the labours of the Finance Committee till Government are resolved upon gradually replacing to a large extent the present European agency by qualified natives of India and fostering indigenous industries. Such a policy alone will remove the discontent of the educated classes and mitigate the evils of chronic poverty in the land. As regards the efforts of the Finance Committee it is suggested that they should deal firmly with the cost of the annual migrations to the hills, the travelling allowances made to officials all the year round, though they are on the move for scarcely four months in the year, and the waste of money on the Military, Public Works and the other departments. The cost of the maintenance of the Established Church is also very strongly demurred to. Another object to which the attention of the Committee has been directed is the Original Side of the High Court; but on this point the advocates of retrenchment are not unanimous.

The publication of a Government of India Note on Technical Education in India has given fresh impetus to the discussion of that important question. The conclusions of the Note are generally approved, though it has by no means exhausted the subject. It is admitted on all hands that technical education, practical and scientific, is one of the crying wants of India. But our contemporaries do not think that this want is ever to be adequately supplied in the absence of a special provision by Government, and that, too, without prejudice to the cause of liberal education. Others, however, believe that we have had enough of liberal education which has filled the ranks of the learned professions almost to overflowing, and that special efforts must now be made for the other object, in which public munificence ought to supplement the resources of the State.

Judging from the tone of writing in the Native Press upon the proposed Commercial Mission to Thibet, its abandonment at the eleventh hour could not but be a relief to the public. The critics of the Government do not grudge the outlay on the preliminary arrangments, but they revenge themselves on the Government for that outlay by speculating on the causes of the abandonment in a mannner scarcely creditable to English diplomacy.

We notice the same animated discussion of the Exchange question in the columns of our contemporaries this month that was noticed during the previous month. The difficulty is partly admitted to be beyond human control. But it is contended at the same time that if the Government of India had awaked in time to a sense of their duty in the matter, it would not have come to this pass now, nor threatened to grow worse still in future. As to remedies, it is not proposed to repudiate lawful obligations. But the authorities, in India are advised to narrow the scope of these obligations, and by the adoption of sound economic principles, to minimize their effects as far as practicable.

There is a ring of cordial appreciation in all that our contemporaries write about the Hon. Mr. Ilbert's work in India, and of sincere regret at his retirement, which, however, is considerably lessened by the thought that he goes home on promotion and with bright prospects in reserve. The share which Mr. Ilbert had with Lord Ripon in some of the memorable acts of his viceroyalty is gratefully acknowledged, both in his case as also of Sir E. Baring and the Hon. Mr. Hunter. And the valedictory is wound up with a call for public demonstrations in honour of the retiring Law Member.

Much the same appreciation is shown of Mr. Smith's valuable exposition of some of the leading Indian problems, and of his enlightened sympathy with all that is good amongst the people. His testimony to the growing improverishment of the country and his wise advocacy of the rights of the educated classes to a larger share in the administration elicit warm applause.

The defeat of the Indian Candidates for Parliamentary honours continue to call for good-natured lamentation in the Press. Our contemporaries cannot believe that the defeat was brought about by fair means, and some of them point, as proof, to the enthusiastic reception given by the people to the defeated hero of Deptford.

The proposal for a Legislative Council for the N.-W. Provinces is heartily approved, and a similar concession is suggested for the Punjab.

THE BURMA REGALIA.

I HEAR that the prices realised at the recent sale of the Burmese regalia were more than satisfactory to all concerned, with the exception, perhaps of certain native purchasers. For beauty, value, and rarity combined offered irresistible attractions to Marwari cupidity; and so keen was the competition that more than one sable Streeter of Barra Bazaar was a victim of the unpleasant experience known in commerce as 'burning one's fingers.' But the most precious possession of the deposed monarch came into Messrs. Hamilton's hands too late to admit of their including it in the catalogue. It consists of a pair of brilliant solitaires, which have been worn on State occassions by four successive Kings of Burma. These veritable "gems of purest ray serene" are exquisitely cut, and weigh 15 carats. Their history, which is amply authenticated, should add largely to their great intrinsic value.

Another collection of precious stones now on view at Messrs. Hamilton's is quite as curious in its way as were the barbaric spoils of the Golden Foot. It comprises a large number of single pearls from the marvellous collection of the Hope Family, whose treasures have been, for some unknown reason, lately scattered to the four winds. Pearls are just now the fashion, and the illustrious Battavians were the proud possessors of a world-renowned assortment of these beautiful gems. The exhibition embraces black pearls, of a lustre never hitherto seen in this country, rose and pink varieties with an iridescent hue; brown pearls mottled like old mahogany; and twin pearls, rainbow tinted and emulating cat's-eyes. Every specimen has some peculiarity distinguishing it from all others, and the collection, taken as a whole, is one of unsurpassable variety and interest.—*Saturday Evening Journal.*

THE MURDER OF MR. EVANS.

FROM further particulars received by the Lahore paper concerning the murder of Mr. Evans we learn that the event occurred at about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 25th ultimo. Our contemporary says:—"It would appear that last year Mr. Evans in his business at Lahore had been engaged in some contract work in the direction of Harnai, and that, when leaving that part he failed to settle accounts with some of his employés. Amongst these was a Punjabi Mahomedan, who entered a suit against Mr. Evans in the Assistant Magistrate's court for a sum of Rs. 1,100. The case came off on the 25th ultimo, and a decree was given in favour of Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans left the court, and had only gone a few paces, when the plaintiff came up and made a gracious salaam to Mr. Evans, requesting him to pay him half his claim. Mr. Evans refused and replied that he would not pay him anything as the decree was given in his favour. The plaintiff still pleading his cause and entreating Mr. Evans to have pity on him, managed to get Mr. Evans off his guard, and plunged a long dagger into his stomach, ripping him open and making a fearful gash, almost disembowelling him. The man was at once arrested, and Mr. Evans was conveyed to the Dâk bungalow, where he expired on the morning of Thursday, last at 3 o'clock, having been in the greatest agony for close upon eight hours. His remains were to be interred on the following evening at 7 o'clock.

MADRAS.

AN ACCIDENT TO MR. J. H. GARSTIN, C.S.I.—We regret to learn that an accident of a serious nature has occurred to Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., resulting in the fracture of an arm. While riding along the Teynampet High Road, his horse becoming restive, he was thrown heavily to the ground, and was picked up in an insensible state by the natives living in the vicinity, who rendered every assistance in their power. Happily, Captain Coaker happened to pass by, and had the gentleman conveyed to the Royapettah Hospital, where, we regret to hear, there was not a soul to attend upon him, it being somewhat early in the morning. Finding that delay would result in loss of blood, Mr. Garstin wished to be conveyed to the Lying-in-Hospital. He was accordingly taken there, and had his arm set by Dr. Branfoot.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL.

CHARITY IN BENGAL.—The total number of works of public utility in Bengal constructed by private individuals in 1885, above the value of Rs. 200, was 626, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 3,86,484, while the sum of Rs. 92,966 was expended on petty works costing less than Rs. 200. This gives a total expenditure for the year of Rs. 4,78,450, which is less than in the previous year by about half a lakh. The largest amount was expended on Tanks, the contributions for which were Rs. 3,03,014; the largest individual contributor being Babu Sugeon Chandry, who gave Rs. 33,000. Babu Raj Mohun Roy Chaudry gave Rs. 10,000 for a building to accommodate the Government Higher Class English School at Taki in the 24-Purganas. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar gave the largest sum under the heading of roads, viz., Rs. 5,000, for the repairs of the Central Emigration road in the district of Jalpaigori. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges in fitting terms the liberality of the donors who have contributed these large sums for the public benefit. Letters of acknowledgment will be forwarded by Government to those who have constructed important works, while those who have contributed Rs. 500 and under will, as usual, receive an acknowledgment from the Commissioner or Magistrate of the division.—*Englishman.*

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

JUST three years ago, in the Autumn of 1883, Lord Spencer formally opened the first electric tramway in the United Kingdom, extending from Portrush to Bushmills, in the extreme north of Ulster. It has been followed by two short lines familiar to frequenters of the pier at Ryde and the promenade of Brighton, and by the recently opened line at Blackpool; but again in Ulster we find an entirely new departure carried out on a larger scale, due to Irish enterprise and dependent upon Irish capital. Three miles from Newry, at the head of Carlingford Lough, has grown up the thriving town of Bessbrook, dependent upon the extensive spinning and weaving factories of the Bessbrook Spinning Company who have been obliged to cart all their goods and stores from the wharves and railway stations at Newry along the ordinary road, which is difficult on account of its heavy gradients even for light vehicles. To lessen the cost and obviate the inconvenience thus experienced, the Company undertook the construction of the present line, starting from the Edward Street Station of the Great Northern Railway and terminating at the village of Bessbrook. The line, though technically a tramway, is more properly described as a railway. Its total length is three miles, and the average gradient 1 in 85, the gauge being 3 feet. The two generating dynamos erected at Millvale are driven by a horizontal turbine capable of developing 62 horse-power and manufactured by Messrs. M'Adam Brothers of Belfast. These dynamos are of the Edison Hopkinson type, which have the reputation of an extraordinarily high efficiency, at least 93 per cent. of the power absorbed by the machine being available for external work. Similar machines were largely employed in the lighting of the Inventions Exibition, and were awarded a gold medal; and the whole of the internal incandescent lighting at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is maintained by the same type of dynamo. The line, though for the most part passing through land owned by the Company, at one point crosses the public road with a level crossing of fifty yards in length. The electric conductor obviously could not be carried here in the same way as the rest of the line for fear of injury to horses or other animals; but the difficulty has been solved by adopting the ingenious device recently patented by Dr. John Hopkinson, F.R.S., of London. Two copper wires are stretched overhead at a height of 15 ft. above the roadway, supported at either end by brackets fixed to poles similar to telegraph poles. The current is conveyed from these wires to the motor dynamos by a collector fixed to the roof of the car, which passes under the supports and immediately makes a rubbing contact with the wires. This plan would be applicable to the whole length of the line, and also offers solution to the problem of electrical street tramways. Apart from the electrical working of the line—a most important feature, and one contributing largely to its success—is the plan by which the waggons used on the line can also be used on the ordinary public road, so avoiding the necessity of transhipment and enabling goods to be loaded at the wharves and drawn to the line by horse power, and again delivered at any part of the mill premises required. The wheels of the waggons are constructed without flanges, and of sufficient width of tire to run upon ordinary roads. Outside the ordinary tramway rails second rails have been laid at a lower level on which the flangeless wheels run, the ordinary rails forming the inside guard. The front part of the waggon is carried on a fore carriage, which can either be pinned or allowed freedom of motion as in an ordinary road vehicle. Shafts are attached to the fore carriage when the waggon is to be used on the ordinary roads. The utility and wide application of this ingenious plan is obvious, and it will no doubt do much to develop the introduction of short tramways where the cost of transhipment would be fatal to the ordinary method of working. Another novel device is an automatic hydraulic apparatus for opening the gates protecting the level crossing, thus avoiding the cost of a gateman. During the Winter and Spring months over 7,000 tons of goods, have been drawn, and the cars have run 14,000 miles while over 70,000 passengers have been carried.

THE NEW ZEALAND VOLCANIC OUTBREAK.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Mr. Kerry-Nicholls, author of "Great Britain of the Southern Hemisphere," and others possessing practical knowledge of New Zealand, have been writing to the *Times* giving their impressions of the possible effect of the recent eruption in a portion of the North Island. Sir George Bowen contributes a letter on the subject yesterday, in which he says:—"I was Governor of New Zealand from 1868 to 1873, during which period I travelled over nearly the whole country, and twice explored the far-famed hot lake district—on the first occasion in company with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he visited the colony while in command of Her Majesty's ship Galatea. From my personal knowledge, and from the communications made to me on high authority, I entirely concur with Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Kerry-Nicholls in the opinion that while all must deplore the destruction of those beautiful and unique natural phenomena, the pink and white terraces of Lake Rotomahana, still it appears to be certain that the effects of the recent volcanic eruption are only local, and that, so far from impairing the value of New Zealand as a field for European emigration and settlement, they will ultimately render the surrounding country more fertile and more fitted than hitherto for pastoral and agricultural occupation. As Sir James Fergusson has already pointed out, the total area of New Zealand is about equal to that of the British Isles; it is longer from north to south than Italy, which it somewhat resembles in shape. The district in which volcanic forces are still active is a comparatively small portion of the North Island; and the colony at large is no more affected by the late eruption than is the kingdom of Italy by an eruption of Etna or Vesuvius; indeed, less so, inasmuch as the country round the last-mentioned volcanoes is fertile and populous, whereas the volcanic district in New Zealand has hitherto been barren and very sparsely inhabited. Since Sir James Fergusson wrote his letter I have received important and authentic information on this subject from Dr. Walter Buller, C.M.G., F.R.S., who is now in London as one of the Commissioners for New Zealand at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. He states that nearly the whole of the country in the hot lake district was of a light pumice character, and almost valueless for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It is estimated, however, that during the late eruption over 100 million tons of volcanic dust, or pulverised scoria, were deposited on this land, being spread very equally over an area of about 100 square miles. This volcanic dust, Dr. Buller adds, has been chemically analysed, and has been found to contain certain substances which will be useful as manure; so that, in the opinion of experts, this hitherto barren land, thus fertilised, can now be made to carry good pasture. Dr. Buller further informs me that Dr. Hector, the distinguished director of the museums at Wellington and of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, has visited the district since the eruption, and has offered the following scientific explanation of this terrible convulsion:—'The Tarawera mountain, which was formerly a volcano, had been for ages heavily capped with obsidian, forming, as it were, an enormous glass dome, hermetically sealing it. The pent forces have now blown this dome away. The tremendous explosion has shattered the tubes or the piping of the pink and white terraces, which probably led thousands of feet into the superheated regions of the earth. This let down the whole of Lake Rotomahana, and generated an inconceivable body of steam, which simply blew the entire valley and the adjoining river into the air. What was formerly the lake is now occupied by numerous mud volcanoes, some of them 600 ft. high and 300 ft. across, belching forth mud and stones to a height of 100 ft. or more. If this volcanic activity continues unabated, the district will, perhaps, afford in the future greater attractions to the tourist than even the vanished terraces with all their matchless beauty.' . . . It is not my purpose at present to say anything of the vast material resources and rapid progress of New Zealand, beyond repeating that they will not be injuriously affected by the late volcanic disturbances."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

THE most prominent feature in commercial matters to-day has been Exchange, in which the recovery has been so decided that a very marked increase of confidence in the future of the rupee is beginning to be manifested. Bar Silver comes ⅛d. per oz. higher from London at 42¾d., but although that is unquestionably a strengthening influence, the actual source from which the upward impetus has been derived is the exceptionally large purchases of Government Telegraphic Transfers in London yesterday. On Bombay 25 lakhs have been sold at from 1s. 4½d. up to 1s. 4 19-32d., and on Calcutta 10 lakhs at 1s. 4⅝d. up to 1s. 4 21-32d. This makes 35 lakhs in all, and the highest price obtained shows a rise of 5-32d., or close on 1 per cent. since the weekly biddings on Wednesday. The effect of this on our market this morning was to induce it to open with an amount of firmness to which it has long been a stranger, at a rise in rates of ⅛d., and to all appearance for a time the upward movement seemed likely to continue. Sellers of private Bills, however, declined to go on, and some demand for Bank Bills springing up, the tone at the close was not quite so strong as at the opening. At the termination of business, however, no actual relapse in rates could be quoted, the following being the figures for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs " "	1·77½	"

A comparatively large business has been done to-day, and following that we frequently find a pause, but in the present temper of the market it is difficult to say how things may go on Monday. It would be easier to form reliable opinion were it quite apparent what the large purchases of transfers were for, but that is just the point where information becomes somewhat vague. The object of Government in selling so freely is apparent enough, in the new loan coming out next Friday, but why the Banks are such heavy buyers it is more difficult to guess, unless, in the absence of demand for remittance, they are getting anxious to lay funds down in anticipation of their requirements.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has undergone no change. Fours we still quote at Rs. 97 5-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102½. In London yesterday, consequent on the improvement in Exchange, Rupee Paper was ¼ higher in 4 and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

SHARES are quiet with few changes of any moment. Spinning and Weaving Mills show an improvement of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit and Central India, but Queen are Rs. 10 lower. Kemp and Co., Ld., are quoted at Rs. 316 ex-div., but other companies are quite devoid of alteration.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, and while spot prices were unchanged, and the day's sales only 8,000 bales, Americans to arrive in near positions were 1-64d. dearer and in New York Futures were 6 points up.

We subjoin our customary comparison of the statistical position with the same date of the two previous seasons. The decline in the visible supply for all Europe during the week has been 70,000 bales, and in the Liverpool stock 47,000 bales, leaving these items respectively 19,000 and 133,000 bales below last year. In the American figures there is nothing as yet worthy of notice, but in a few days we shall have the monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau, which will shed important light on the question of crop outturn.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	24,000	30,000	16,000
" Exports to U. K.	16,000	3,000	12,000
" " Continent	6,000	2,000	5,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept...	11,000	22,400	14,800
" Exports to U. K. " ..	9,000	1,200	12,000
" " Continent " ..	1,000	900	5,000
" Stock in the Ports	167,000	137,000	112,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds......	1,120,000	1,133,900	1,499,880
" " Surats	322,000	223,860	584,970

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool..............	456,000	589,620	697,500
" London	22,000	23,000	70,000
American afloat	30,000	10,000	19,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	568,000	640,620	826,500
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5 7-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4⅜d.
Difference ..	1 5-16d.	⅞d.	1 13-16d.

There is still a total absence of movement to report in our local Cotton market. The rise in Exchange has prevented any advance in rupee prices consequent on the improvement in New York, and we call the market unchanged. We quote :—

Bengals, Fine, January.........	Rs. 187	per candy.
Do. F. G. do.	" 177	"
Do. Good do.	" 171	"
Broach do. March	" 219	"

WHEAT is quite checked by the rise in Exchange. Sellers are not yet prepared to reduce their prices in the same proportion, but buyers for export are compelled to hold off, and dealers eventually will have to meet them, as there is no sign of falling off in the supplies. We quote :—

Fine Pessy..............................	Rs. 4-5-3	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4-4-3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi......................	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-1-6	"

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 7 per cwt., ready.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	520	bales.
Wheat	39,858	cwts.
Linseed	2,948	"
Rapeseed	2,361	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and tending lower, £1-3-6 to £1-3-9 continue the ready rates, but business has been done for Hull, October loading, at £1-1-3, which is a decline of 1s. 3d. per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India.............	37,330	250		5 pct.	113xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	—	£100	—	—	£41

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Brandt's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Dharamra P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,375
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,875
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	552½
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.....	30	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	665.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	185 140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.........	325	200	165	Rs. 20	161
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	600	600	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	—	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..............	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	40xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	307½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	95
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	10	100	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills................	1,000	125	100	12 ct	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.Cotton Mf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500		425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	17½
Dhun Mills...........	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	155
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	810xd
Hingunghat Mill Co..	70	5	55	87½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	825
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,200
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,105xd.
Khandeish............	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1,	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,00	..	690
Manockjee Petit's.....	4,050	1,000	1,00	20	1222½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,00	..	510
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern ...	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	895
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	555
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		85
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Ripon..................	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	50
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	660
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills........	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	775

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st August, as compared with that for the 24th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 24. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,661	15	0	43,56,661	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,86,71,871	13	1	2,70,13,359	14	10
Other Deposits	3,05,19,560	8	9	3,21,82,854	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,02,147	0	8	4,15,566	6	5
Sundries	15,28,580	10	6	15,72,360	1	4
Rs...	8,54,78,825	0	0	8,55,40,805	12	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	53,59,561	4	0	47,62,442	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	59,04,220	8	0	58,68,599	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,12,21,387	2	0	1,02,67,128	3	1
Credits on do.	88,30,541	14	8	89,09,678	1	1
Bills discounted	2,15,66,853	8	11	2,24,44,512	9	3
Balances with other Banks	11,42,108	3	5	10,62,584	6	2
Bullion	2,695	5	3	2,648	15	0
Dead Stock	11,29,106	11	7	11,30,158	14	7
Stamps	9,393	0	3	9,589	11	3
Sundries..................	7,64,993	11	9	7,63,166	1	4
Cash at Head Office.......	1,23,72,297	12	10	1,30,82,853	1	3
Do. at Branches	1,71,75,665	13	4	1,72,37,444	1	6
Rs...	8,54,78,825	0	0	8,55,40,805	12	0

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Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)

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Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square.................................. " 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. " 1,500

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A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 5, at Bombay, the wife of John McLeod Campbell, C. S., of a daughter.

PRESSICK—September 4, at "Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, the wife of the late Mr. Henry Pressick, B. I. S. N. Co., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMBERLAIN—HAY—September 1, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. B. Trend, Major Neville Chamberlain, Central India Horse, to Mary H. Hay, daughter of Colonel Hay, M. S. C., Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—September 3, at Bassein, Hilda Winifred May, the beloved daughter of Charles William and Elizabeth Johnson, aged 3 months and 17 days.

GOA.

BIRTH.

DONALDSON—September 1, at Marmagao, Goa, the wife of H. T. Donaldson, W. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREGORY—August 31, at Ghazipur, the wife of G M Gregory, of a daughter.

HALLOWELL CAREW—August 27, at Lallacherra Tea Estate, Hylakandy, Cachar, the wife of R G Hallowell-Carew, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FOREMAN—August 27, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan. Esther Foreman, widow of the late Robert Foreman, aged 41 years.

WOZENCROFT—September 2, at Allahabad, Lewis D Wozencroft, Superintendent of Colporteurs for the North India Bible Society, aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1886.

THE letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Finance Committee which we publish to-day is a valuable contribution to the investigation which the Committee have taken in hand. There are proposals in it which we are not able to endorse—those notably for the reduction of the Provincial Governorship into a Lieutenant-Governorship, and for the degradation of the Provincial Army into a local army corps. But, taking the document as a whole, it is a sober and well reasoned essay towards the furtherance of the work of retrenchment entrusted to the Committee, and it affords one more instance of the service which the Chamber are rendering to the public. In the face of so suggestive a document it is querulous and pedantic to regard the interventions of the Chamber of Commerce, as they have lately been regarded, in the light of unauthorized and unauthentic endeavours to represent public opinion at the centres of administrative influence. We know of no body on this side of India which at this time could have formulated more effectually such ideas concerning the reduction of public expenditure as are in the air. The Finance Committee, we believe, will be helped by the representations of the Chamber, and the public will recognize in many of them suggestions which we should often hear if we had in the Indian Legislative Councils anything analagous to a debate on the estimates in the English House of Commons. The document loses nothing in weight from the reserved tone in which many of the proposals of the Chamber are put forward. Even where the authors of the letter rise to a certain height of originality there is a conspicuous absence of dogmatism. They are not even sure whether it is the two Members of Council, or the three Divisional Commissioners, who ought to be eliminated from the administrative hierarchy. On that point they leave us to take our choice, with an impartiality which, while it impresses us with a sense of their anxiety not to commit themselves to a wrong course, helps us little to find out what the right course would be. Such counsel as this will be powerfully effective in persuading the public to leave things as they are. But none the less the document derives strength from the plain evidences of a desire to avoid treading on insecure ground. The Chamber candidly admit that "the lines which the enquiry must of necessity follow, and the sources of expenditure on which its investigations must be mainly concentrated, are precisely those about which mercantile men have neither the information nor the experience that enables them to offer effective criticism." This reservation covers the suggestions which the Chamber offer for the reduction of expenditure at the Secretariat and in some branches of the Public Works Department, for economies in the Marine Department, badly though they seem to be wanted there; and for the more economical supply of home stores. It is scarcely their fault if here and there they do not go beyond tentative suggestions. They might have been more confident in some of their recommendations, but they have shown good sense in not pretending to universal knowledge.

The letter gives the Finance Committee an abundance of material to work upon. After the recent correspondence between the High Court and the Government it is not likely that the question of Court holidays will be reopened. But the Chamber offer a very useful table of re-arrangements and retrenchments in the establishment of the High Court to which the attention of the Finance Committee, assisted as they doubtless will be by a report from the chief officers of the Court, may be profitably directed. There seems nothing extravagant in the economies sketched out, and it will be for the Committee to see whether the Rs. 1,35,600 which the Chamber propose to save can be saved without detriment to the public service. But the *piece de resistance* in the Chamber's letter is the paragraph dealing with general administration. Here at all events there is a courageous resistance to the temptation to effect economy at the chaprassi's expense. Elsewhere, it is true, the Chamber show that two and a half lakhs can be saved every year by ordering that Government *putta-wallahs* shall not in future perform private service for public officials. But *de minimis non curat Camera*—at least not much. The Chamber goes for higher game, and for ever guards itself against the accusation that it seeks to apply the scissors of economy to the salaries of the smaller officials, leaving the emoluments of the higher ranks untouched. Whether we abolish the Members of Council or the Commissioners of Divisions, there is a clear saving of more than a lakh and-a-half a year, if only Bombay will be content with a Lieutenant-Governor. But Bombay, though it might be induced to part with its three Commissioners unless it be confronted with unexpected proof that there is a use for them, will not be content with a Lieutenant-Governor. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that in addressing a Finance Committee on a financial subject the Chamber should have taken an almost exclusively financial view of the matters before it. But the question whether Bombay is to have a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor is to be determined mainly by political considerations; its financial aspects are of only secondary importance. There are political advantages in the present constitution of the Presidential Government which are worth paying for on reasonable terms, and the Chamber have failed to show that we are paying too dearly for them. They admit the justice of the estimate that has always been formed of the advantage of having men of high social standing, untrammelled by the traditions of Indian officialism, periodically appointed to the control of affairs. They admit, too, the advantage of the supreme local authority having the power of addressing the Secretary of State direct. Now it seems to us that these admissions are fatal to the main proposition which the Chamber put forward. If the advantages of a full Provincial Government are as great as they are conceded to be they are not dearly paid for by the 79,000 rupees which the Chamber calculate would be saved upon the salary and the establishment of the Governor by reducing him to the rank of a Lieutenant-Governor. It is not a little astonishing that so large a change, and one tending to diminish the status and influence of Bombay should have been proposed on so small a show of advantage to be derived from it and at a time when it is peculiarly necessary that the Western Presidency and its capital should assert themselves. As we have already contended, the project would be entitled to consideration if it were put forward as part and parcel of a larger scheme for dealing with the whole question of the seat of Government for India. We could put up with a Lieutenant-Governor if he had a Governor-General for his neighbour, but not otherwise. It will be noted that the Chamber have proceeded on parallel lines in dealing with the proposal to amalgamate the Presidential armies. Here again they would put in jeopardy the many obvious advantages which are derived from the present system, for the sake of economies which seem highly supposititious, and which Lord Hartington's criticism of the proposals of the Government of India have reduced to almost insignificant dimensions. Such great changes as these must not be made for so small an advantage.

The Chamber have done well in calling attention to the question of salaries in the Civil Service, though we believe that they would have done better in leaving alone the scale of payment, which, where good work is done, is not too high, and in directing their attention, with as little invidiousness as possible, to superfluous appointments and appointments which might be merged together without detriment to the public service. There are not a few instances in which a process somewhat similar to that which the Chamber have followed in dealing with the High Court might profitably have been projected. There is abundant warrant, too, for their observations on the overabundant productivity of the Secretariat in the matter of reports and statistical publications. The Committee should not fail to endorse their suggestion that a list of publications for suppression should be drawn up—an *Index Expurgatorius* of a truly wholesome sort. The Chamber have done well, too, in calling attention to the large sum spent upon Governmental residences. This is a branch of expenditure which is under no efficient control, and it bulks largely in the provincial budget. Whatever may be said of the recommendation that one of the Bombay residences should be sold, commonsense prescribes that it should be either sold or occupied. The Parel Government House was last year as void as the manson of an absentee Irish landlord. Its avoidance for another season would with some urgency raise the question *cui bono*? As to the emigrations to the Hills, there is neither reason nor inclination for imitating in Bombay the agitation to which Calcutta has devoted so much energy. All that the public require is an assurance that these changes of the seat of Government are effected at no undue cost and with as little interruption as possible in the work of the departments. It would be premature to pronounce upon the practicability of some of the recommendations which the Chamber have made. But there is at least a wide basis for enquiry in the scheme for reorganizing the accounts department, and the Chamber are so circumstantial in the process by which they endeavour to prove that nearly four lakhs a year may be saved by an amalgamation of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints that the public will expect that this part of their letter will be taken into careful consideration. The Home charges have claimed their attention, as they claim the first attention of everyone who seeks to show where the expenditure of the Indian Government is excessive. But the plainest indications of the extravagance and inequity of some of these charges is of small avail for practical purposes. India will go on for some time to come paying for three months' hire of ships of the Philomel class as much as they will fetch when put up for sale, but the scandal of it touches no conscience at home, and Finance Committees are powerless to affect expenditure over which the Government of India has as much control as over the expenditure of Denmark. The expenditure in the Marine Department is more susceptible of reduction, and here the Chamber make some very practical suggestions. They will probably be told by some of their critics that they have interfered with matters that they might well have left alone. Perhaps they have. But after the censorious pen has gone through the paragraphs which might have been omitted, there is a very substantial remnant of suggestion, as to the propriety of which no objection can be raised. Its practicability may for the present fairly be left to be investigated by the Committee, and meantime the Chamber is entitled to credit for the pains it has taken to give practical assistance to the Government in the difficult task which the financial necessities of the time have imposed upon it.

THE Finance Committee may be expected, when they visit the Bombay Presidency this month, to enquire into, amongst other things, the manner in which Government property is administered. That being so it is hoped that their attention will be drawn to the peculiar stewardship which has lately been exercised over the military bungalows in the Marine Lines. For some months past four of these bungalows, on the average, have been unoccupied, not because no one was willing to take them, but because of a regulation which is supposed to forbid their being let to any one but officers stationed at the Presidency. The supply of house accommodation being in excess of the requirements of the barrack master, the bungalows have remained closed, though tenants might be found for three times their number, and perhaps at double the rental that officers would be asked to pay, if only Government property were administered like other property, and common sense were allowed to displace unreasonable and wasteful regulations. Wasteful the operation of the rule has certainly been, since it has led the authorities to allow bungalows for which they had no use to stand empty while they might have been earning for the Government on the lowest computation five hundred rupees a month. It is doubtless open to them to plead that they have acted in pursuance of a regulation; but the public judges of these matters by the result, and as no regulation that we know of would justify a department in—what would come to precisely the same thing—throwing five hundred solid rupees into Back Bay on the first of every month, the excuse will not go far. Probably the Finance Committee will think the matter of sufficient importance to raise the question whether the regulation under which such waste as this is possible is unalterable or incapable of being brought into accord with economy and common sense. There is another point in connection with the Marine Lines bungalows which fairly comes within range of public criticism and complaint. For a long time past the military authorities, applying the regulations in a practical and reasonable if somewhat elastic way, have not been too exacting in the case of an officer who, having more accommodation in his bungalow than he required for himself, shared it with a friend. The practice reduced somewhat the pressure upon the limited house-supply of Bombay, and while it in this way ministered to the convenience of a section of the civil population it gave no ground of complaint to any one concerned, and least of all to the military authorities. But it has occurred to some one highly placed in the military administration that it is no part of the purpose to which a military bungalow is to be applied to minister to anybody's convenience, and an order has gone out that after the first of November no officer is to be allowed to share his house with anybody. So peremptory is the order that we believe that each occupant has been called upon to send in a return on the first of November reporting that the process of eviction has been satisfactorily carried out, and that he remains in solitary occupancy of a house that is too big for him. This is rather hard upon a military man who, having no family at hand to help him to fill a house for which he has to pay rent, may have found it convenient in many ways to share his tenancy with a neighbour. For after all he pays a fair rent for his bungalow. He no longer draws Presidency house allowance, as he did in the old days, and as staff officers we believe do now when on duty at the Presidency, and it is scarcely fair to give him a more restricted right over the house that he pays for than every other man has. The fact that the Government is his landlord should not carry with it the disability which this regulation imposes upon him, and which will warrant him in asking if an officer in the Bombay Army is the only exception to the rule that the Englishman's house is his castle. It can scarcely be that the attention of the Commander-in-Chief has been called to the unfairness with which the rule will operate, and to the somewhat undignified position in which Government will be placed by constituting themselves inquisitors into the domestic arrangements of those who rent bungalows of them. His Excellency may be expected to take these points into consideration, and it would be an injustice to him to assume that he is altogether indifferent to the inconvenience which the order will cause to a good many people besides the officers to whom it has been addressed. It is no part of his duty, of course, to take account of the necessities of any part of the civil population, as it is no part of the duty of his advisers to bring to his notice the fact that the deficiency of house accommodation in Bombay is a standing cause of inconvenience to a considerable section of the European population of Bombay. But we must do Sir Charles Arbuthnot the credit of believing that when the fact is brought to his notice he will not be entirely indifferent to it.

THE indignation of the *Madras Mail* at the zeal with which the *Pioneer* has held forth upon administrative scandals in the Southern Presidency is hard to comprehend. No one who wishes to speak fairly upon the subject would even insinuate that the offence of the *Pioneer* is merely that of having stolen its contemporary's thunder. The *Mail* was careful to let the world know months ago that the papers in the Crole case were at its disposal, but that a regard for Mr. Crole's interest constrained it to refrain from publishing them. The Madras paper is therefore secure against any suggestion of that sort. If it has been jealous it has been with anything but a journalistic jealousy. Its loyalty to the Madras Presidency, and to the Madras Administration which goes on while Governors and Members of Council come and go, has led it to protest against a washing of dirty linen which brings into disfavour other names than those of Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Sullivan and Mr. H. S. Thomas. But after all, the public owes something to the severe yet useful indiscretions of the *Pioneer's* correspondent. He has at least put in evidence the *pieces d'accusation* against the Madras Government, documents to which Mr. Grant Duff, we may be sure, would not have given any more publicity than he was obliged. Whether the correspondent's inferences were not too general and too sweeping is another matter. The *Mail* may be pardoned for refusing to believe that the service in Madras is the corrupt, unholy, and altogether disreputable society that the *Pioneer's* correspondent tried to lead people to believe it to be. And yet the Allahabad paper has done the public some service; perhaps it has done a greater service to the official community whose shortcomings it has so severely exhibited. We can forgive the writer his comments,—supposing that they need forgiveness—for the sake of the history that he has given us, and which without him would probably not have been even now brought to light. He gave us caustic criticisms on Mr. Grant Duff and some of the people who surround him, but he also gave us *memoires pour servir*, such as Mr. Crole's confidential memorandum for the information of the Governor and the affidavits by which it was supported, and many other documents which helped the public to come to a right judgment in this matter. His magnificent indiscretions made up for the reticence of the Madras Government, and even if he has spoken more strongly than truly and wisely of the things that are possible under that Government, he has at least done somebody a good turn in showing that injustice in high places cannot be kept from reach of criticism. As for the suggestion that it is once more Bengal trying to exhibit Madras as hopelessly benighted, is there not a little peevishness in the suspicion?

THE proceedings at the annual meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company on Saturday showed that the telephone is each year filling a larger place in the commercial life of the city. As Mr. Macdonald, the chairman of the Company remarked, it has ceased to be a luxury and is now a necessity, and there are branches of business in the city which have been entirely altered in their character by it. The same might be said of every city in the world in which an efficient telephone system is at work. Business as was well said by the chairman at the meeting, is now conducted on a telephonic basis. In Bombay it has already become an institution of public utility, and it may be hoped that the Public Works Department of the Government of India will give its just weight to that fact in dealing with the memorial of the telephone companies to which we referred a few weeks since. The Government have been asked to remove obstacles which are certainly vexatious, whatever justification may be pleaded for them, to the free development of what is in the most obvious of its aspects a provision for the convenience of the public. The shareholders in the various undertakings represented in the memorial probably are not content to look upon the matter exclusively in that light. But it is in that light alone that the Government can be expected to regard it, and so regarding it they will find at least one good reason for a liberal interpretation of such provisions in the companies' licenses as stand in the way of an extension of a system upon which the public year by year set increasing store.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

AUG. 11.

THERE is some amusement at the success achieved at the eleventh hour by Lord Randolph Churchill in kicking upstairs still another of the old front bench men of Lord Beaconsfield's time. Sir Richard Cross, your Secretary of State, becomes a peer, and in his farewell address to his constituents in South-West Lancashire, candidly admits that he "leaves the House of Commons and my own constituency with the greatest regret," *Tu l'as voulu* Lord Randolph Churchill. If the game of topsy-turvey is to be worth the candle, the changes effected must prove the preliminary to other changes, those of policy no doubt to which the shelved statesmen could not be expected to approve. Lord Randolph cannot abide the old Tory fossil, who cannot be brought to recognise the new-fangled Tory Democratic ticket, and even Lord Beaconsfield's men are too old for him, though they are not too infirm for the House of Lords.

For the moment the betting is even as to whether there will be an "Autumn" Session in November by way of a compromise with the Gladstonians, who otherwise will insist upon an untimely disclosure of the Irish policy of the Government in the present Session. The first impulse was to refuse an Autumn Session, but the certainty that a protracted debate on the Royal Speech would indefinitely lengthen out the present sittings, to the neglect of grouse and other important matters, induced the Ministers, or some of them, to agree to the November compromise. But the protests of the non-contents in their own Party have so far prevailed that the decision has not yet been formally arrived at. The desire of most Conservatives is that the Irish question should be shelved for six months at least, to see whether something may not turn up to shelve it indefinitely. But this is precisely what the Gladstonians do not want, and they and the Nationalists have come to an understanding to force the hand of the Government. Meanwhile, the Ministerial organs announce that a comprehensive measure of local government is in preparation, and that it will have the sanction of Lord Hartington and the Unionists,—a contingency which seems to be taken for granted. There is undoubtedly some ground for apprehending that the Unionists may while sitting, three to one, amongst the Gladstonians, come to lose some of their present fervour for a Conservative Administration. To combine to resist Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule was not so difficult that they may not decide to resist a Conservative scheme of local self-government. The Hartingtonians and Chamberlainites having resolved to take their seats on the Liberal side of the House, rather than on that of the Ministry, have given an indication of their real tendencies, which cannot be mistaken, however the refusal of Lord Hartington to join that Ministry may be interpreted. Mr. Chamberlain is openly accused of conniving at the opposition offered at Birmingham to the re-election of Mr. Matthews, the Conservative Home Secretary. This matter of fact lawyer is accused by his opponents of being a Jesuit in disguise, commissioned by Cardinal Manning and the Pope to uproot Protestantism in England. This accusation, seriously urged, has no doubt its origin in the brain of Mr. Chamberlain, who recently stated that the one object for which the Home Rule scheme was demanded was the creation of a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland—a proceeding which would be at variance with every conviction on the subject of a State Church, which historical experience has indelibly stamped on the Irish mind. All the same it is instructed to see that even the most advanced and emancipated of Radicals are quite willing to appeal to the religious prejudices surviving from former days, when a good political object can be gained thereby.

The Indian and Colonial visitors are to be the guests of Dublin next week. Great preparations have been made for our reception, and we are promised a warm welcome. The programme is not yet issued, but we all hope that it will include a view of a Belfast Riot, which is the one thing of interest now in Ireland. They manage riots in that pious and law-abiding city, as clever managers continue to keep pieces on the boards night after night, the sensation and the movement being of thrilling interest to actors and audience alike. According to the papers there are now ten thousand infantry, ten troops of cavalry and fifteen hundred armed police in the town. There is some exaggeration in the number assigned to the infantry, but there is certainly a far larger force in Belfast than is required in any other part of the country. Yet this is the region in which the defeat of Mr. Gladstone was hailed as an event of surpassing joy; one to thank God for, since it was an assurance that the reign of law would henceforth be maintained throughout the length and breadth of the land. But while the Home Rule cities—Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and the rest—have borne their defeat with great tranquillity, giving vent to their feelings only in a demonstration in honour of the departing Viceroy, Lord Aberdeen. Belfast has been very literally in a blaze of fury which it takes an army to extinguish. No one knows exactly how the riots of this week broke out. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had interviewed the Mayor and re-established him as the "constitutional" authority responsible for the peace of the city. As this was stated to be all that was necessary to appease the incensed feelings of the local mobs, great was the surprise when they broke out more violent than ever, substituting revolvers for stones, and concerted attacks on the police for assaults on Nationalists and Catholics. The police had in some cases to fight for their lives, and they shot several people, including some women and boys. Fortunately more troops and police were at once sent to the scene of conflict, and the proclamation of Martial Law was spoken of as a measure in contemplation. The mobs were calmed, and for the moment, at all events, there is a cessation of hostilities.

It is feared that the prosperity of Belfast will not soon recover from the shock occasioned by this outbreak of fanaticism and ruffianism. Shopkeepers and other householders have no security that their houses and places of business may not be wrecked and looted even in the presence of the police, who till driven to fight in their own defence were allowed to stand almost passive spectators of the disgraceful spoliation. The weakness of the local Executive was phenomenal. One fact is beyond all question—that the two thousand workmen in the ship-loading yard of the Mayor, Sir E. J. Harland, were the old guard in this as in previous disturbances. Iron bolts which were the property of his Worship the Mayor were freely used on the persons and property of obnoxious citizens, and no expression of surprise or indignation has as yet come from their owner. No attempt seems to have been made by him to keep his men at their work, or to find out where they spent the absent hours. The late Government superseded the Mayor and the local magistrates with stipendiaries, whereat there was a great outcry. Sir Hicks-Beach as I have said reinstated them; but now there are to be military magistrates and perhaps Martial Law. A parallel occurs to me which Plutarch himself could not resist. When the Druses proved obstreperous and took to slaughter Lebanon some years ago, Lord Dufferin was sent as a Commissioner to take measures to prevent the recurrence there of inconvenient displays of religious intolerance. His lordship at once hanged the Pasha, who had allowed the one faction to murder the other while he smoked the hookah in his garden. There has been peace in the Lebanon from that day to this. If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wants to put an end for ever to the ever-recurring riots he will undoubtedly have to hang a Mayor of Belfast. Perhaps also he may find it necessary to advise his colleague, Lord Randolph, not to tell excitable Ulster to "fight," and "it will be right." However, while Belfast is acting on that Right Honourable hint, it is to be hoped that Sir Arthur Hodgson will lead his Colonial and Indian flock thither to see the fun. In any case we shall have a good deal to see and perhaps something to learn on this tour.

G. G.

THE BIGGEST YET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see your correspondent "Isaac" tops Mr. N. Symons' 69 lbs. Mahseer by several caught in the Dewani River averaging 120 lbs. each. Neither of these sportsmen, however, approaches an angling feat of mine last October, during a sojourn in the North-West. While fishing with an ordinary salmon rod and tackle in the Barrajute, near Lahore, I landed three Mahseer aggregating 681 lbs., one of them weighing no less than 287 lbs.!—Yours, &c.,

FISHY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell withdrew the amendment of which he gave notice on Thursday night, Lord Randolph Churchill promising to fix a day for the discussion of a Bill for revaluing judicial rents and suspending evictions on payment of three-fourths of the rent.

The House then voted precedence for Supply.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA.

Dr. Cameron brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the administration of justice in Burma, which was rejected by a majority of 111 votes.

Sir J. E. Gorst said that an enquiry into the matter was already proceeding. He defended Captain Adamson and other officials.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, Sept. 3.

Prince Alexander arrived here to-day, and has been received with the greatest rejoicings, the whole town being *en fête*.

His Highness when at Philipopolis said he would do his utmost to regain the sympathy of the Czar.

PRINCE ALEXANDER DETERMINES TO ABDICATE.

SOFIA, Sept. 4.

Prince Alexander to-day announced to his officers, in a touching address, that His Imperial Majesty the Czar requiring it, he must resign the throne of Bulgaria, otherwise an occupation of the country by Russian troops will take place. His Highness added that before leaving he would establish a Regency. His Highness's officers were much excited on hearing his determination to abdicate, and are strongly urging him to remain.

ENGLAND AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to the Porte, has been summoned immediately to London by Lord Iddesleigh (Minister for Foreign Affairs), to discuss the situation in Bulgaria with the Government.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

M. de Giers has arrived in Berlin for the purpose of having an interview with Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

MOVEMENTS OF M. DE GIERS.

BERLIN, Sept. 4

M. de Giers having interviewed Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William, returns at once to St. Petersburg.

THE EARTQUAKES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

There have been fresh shocks of earthquake in the Southern States, and Charleston continues to suffer severely, the shocks there being accompanied by showers of pebbles. A perfect panic prevails.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The Governor returns to Madras on the 14th instant.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following proceedings of the Government:—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Colonel E. Faunce, Staff Corps, Officiating Quarter Master General, to be Brigadier General, with temporary rank, during the absence in Burma of the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Faunce will undertake charge of the offices of Adjutant General and Quarter Master General at Ootacamund during the abovenamed period.

The Government regret that Colonel Faunce will be thus deprived of the opportunity of proceeding to Burma on active service in command of the brigade to which he was nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, but His Excellency in Council is convinced that in the interests of the public service his retention at Ootacamund is unavoidable, no officer of equal experience and reliability being available in this emergency for the direction of affairs in the offices of Adjutant and Quarter-Master General. The Commander-in-Chief has signified his entire concurrence with the views of the Governor-in-Council as expressed in this order.

ACCIDENT TO MR. GARSTIN.

While riding in the suburbs on Friday, Mr. Garstin was thrown from his horse, and fractured his arm.

THE GIBBONS CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The application for a review of the Gibbons Case was heard yesterday at the High Court and rejected. The Bench comprised the Chief Justice and Justices Wilson, Macpherson, Mitter, and Grant.

Mr. Pugh entered into a long argument on the question whether the Court had power to grant a review.

Sir Comer Petheram said that he had constituted a Bench to hear the application more because of the grave importance of the case, than of any doubt about the law. He had no doubt whatever that in cases of this kind no power to review resided in the Court or any Bench of it. After commenting on the various sections bearing on the application, he declared that the verdict and judgment of the Divisional Bench was absolutely final.

The other Judges concurred, Justice Wilson adding that had it not been for the presence of Justices Grant and Mitter on the Bench, the Court, in his opinion, could not have entertained this application.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Promotions:—Majors-General Little and Nation are placed on the list of Lieutenants-General, Colonels Laughton and Sir Hugh Gough are placed on the list of Majors General.

Colonel W. Bell officiates as Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Colonel Way, proceeding to Burma.

Lieutenant John Swayne is admitted to the Staff Corps. Lieutenants Coape Smith, J. Beresford, H. Thomas E. Holt, R. Mann, T. Young, and K. Eddis are appointed probationers for the Staff Corps.

Captain the Hon. M. Talbot is allowed a year's furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Sept. 3.

The P. and O. Company, s. s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 27th August, left here at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Sept. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 4.

The extra Italian Mail steamer Bormida, which left Bombay at 2 p. m. on Sunday, the 22nd of August last, arrived here on the 1st inst., and again left for Hongkong at 4 p. m. on the 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..................	66½
4½ „ „	70½
3 „ Consols for account	101
3½ „ Sterling Loan..............	100¼ ex-div.
4½ „ French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	42¾

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton............	51,000 bales.
„ „ Surats...........	2,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton.......	10,000 „
„ „ „ Surats............	4,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	456,000 „
„ „ Surats	87,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London......	22,000 „

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(September 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.
Elephant Point-Penang Cable interrupted.
Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 4.	
10 p.m.	78·8
SUNDAY, Sept. 5.	
6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·0

Sir Steuart Bayley is gazetted to six months' leave on medical certificate from the 15th instant, and the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter to two months' leave from the 20th instant.

In honour of the installation of the young Maharaja Sindhia the abolition of transit duties throughout the Gwalior State was announced in Council by the President.

A Calcutta paper learns that the Amir has consented to an extension of the frontier railway to Kandahar.

It is stated the Government of India is about to make a thorough examination into the subject of the expenses of the hill exodus.

The Ameer has recently been on a summer visit to the Lachman hills near Cabul, where the Envoy, Ataullah Khan, accompanied him.

The Boundary Commission have not yet received actual orders to start for India. When such are issued, Colonel Maclean, and probably Mr. Merk, will remain for some little time to settle a few minor details.

The Bonerwals are growing more audacious and are giving much trouble. On the 23rd ultimo, some 800 of the tribe raided into Euzufzai, attacking two villages facing the Malandri and Ambeyla passes, respectively, and carried off a number of cattle in spite of the opposition offered by the villagers.

The Tibetans who lately encroached upon Sikkim territory have made no further sign. It is believed that as soon as they see the escort of our late mission leave they will withdraw within their own frontier. Meanwhile the Sikkim Raja has been told that he has abrogated his treaty with India by permitting foreign troops to enter his territory. He is practically helpless in the matter, but may, through his Tibetan relatives, induce the Lamas to order the Tibetan troops to withdraw.

The *Madras Mail* says that Major J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, of the 9th Lancers, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Right Hon. R. Bourke, the new Governor of Madras. He served as a volunteer in the Bazaar Valley expedition and the Afghan war of 1878-79-80. He also accompanied the expedition to Maidan, and was present at the action of Killa Kazi, bringing the regiment out of the action, in which he was severely wounded. He was present at the subsequent operations around Cabul and Sherpur, joined in the march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, and took an active share in the battle of Sept. 1st. He was mentioned in despatches of May 4th, and Dec. 3rd, 1880; received his brevet of Major, and was awarded a medal with two clasps and the bronze star.

Mr. D. F. Carmichael, chairman of the Balaghat-Mysore Gold Mining Company, and late Senior Member of Council, Madras, has joined the Board of Directors of the Charles Dicken's Mining Company, formed to work a mine in Custer Country, Idaho, United States of America, that is said to be rich in both gold and silver ore.

There are many Indian friends of Colonel W. A. Roberts, R.A., who will be glad to hear that he has been appointed a District Superintendent of the London Police. The post is a responsible one, but no better selection could have been made. Colonel Roberts, of the Remount Agency, was one of the most popular men in Calcutta, and as an able and experienced officer, his success is thoroughly deserved.

As regards the Punjab Frontier Force under its new conditions of existence, the Commander-in-Chief will retain in his own hands what may be called the patronage of the Force, *i.e.*, he will make first appointments, whether staff or regimental. Further, the transfers to the Guides and 5th Goorkhas, for which regiments separate lists have always been kept, will be made by His Excellency, as also transfers from Infantry to Cavalry. These branches of work will be conducted in his Military Secretary's office, while all other matters connected with promotion, discipline, and so on will pass through the ordinary channels in the Adjutant-General's office. In accordance with the wishes of Government as little interference as possible will take place with existing arrangements.

In the first quarter of the current year the quantity of salt of every description cleared in Bengal was 24,77,614 maunds, against 21,29,421 maunds in the corresponding quarter of last year. The net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 47,09,713, as against Rs. 41,03,558 last year.

A Society paper notices the fact that in a recent sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, Canon Liddon was great on David's unselfishness with regard to his son's building the Temple; and in addition to some legitimate sarcastic remarks as to the probable conduct of modern Christians under similar circumstances, he gave a telling illustration of the way in which Ministers of the Crown got credit for speeches in Parliament which were really the work of the permanent staff of the departments, and of clerks whose names were not known beyond their own families.

Mr. W. R. Cremer, M.P., who moved the amendment to the Address condemning the continued annexations by the British Government, is a new member, having been returned for Shoreditch. He was the son, it appears of a "herald painter," and was principally indebted for his education to an excellent mother, who kept a village school . . . was an apprentice to the shipbuilding trade, and for twenty years worked as a carpenter and joiner. Since 1873 has been Secretary of the Workmen's Peace Association. Both as speaker and writer he has been long known among the political working men and trades-unionists. Some of his addresses have been translated into the principal European languages.

When he was last in power, Lord Salisbury made an intimation to the effect that he would not be indisposed to grant a subsidy to a line of steamers plying between Vancouver Island and Australasia. Since the Conservatives have returned to office, Lord Salisbury has been reminded of this promise, and Sir John Macdonald, in a speech delivered in Canada a few days ago, declared that he looked forward to its fulfilment. Moreover, Canadian and Australian delegates are in London at the present time for the purpose of endeavouring to secure the laying of a Pacific cable from Vancouver Island to Australasia. This cable is to be extended across the Canadian continent and joined to an Atlantic cable between Canada and England, so that not only will telegraphic connection be established between Canada and Australasia, but an alternative cable route provided between England and the Antipodes. If these schemes are to bear any fruit (a London correspondent writes) we shall require one or two naval stations in the Western Pacific for the protection of our steam route and cable line. At present we have very few possessions in that particular quarter of the globe, so that it need not cause surprise if we hear of other annexations or protectorates in those seas besides that over the Ellice Islands.

Out of 28 Europeans receiving each over £1,900 a year from the Egyptain Government 22 are absent from their duties. Out of ten Englishmen from the same category only two—Mr. Vincent and Mr. Kelly—are in Egypt. In the Court of Appeal there are nine European judges and one Procureur-General. All are on leave. At the Caisse de la Dette two remain out of six. The chiefs of the army, of the police, of the public works, of the railways, and of the customs are all absent. In regard to the absence of these officials, the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Now, I do not for a moment wish to deny that many of these officials have well earned their leave, nor that many of the others are as of little use in the country as out of it. All work and no play has the same results in Egypt as elsewhere, and those who have work to do probably do it all the better for an occasional change. There is, however, no reason why this principle should be pushed to the extreme, nor why Egyptian officials should receive more licence than would be granted to them in India or than is required by other Europeans pursuing other avocations at least equally arduous in Egypt. In any case absence on leave should be arranged with more regard to the public service. In one department not only is the chief absent, but his vice and three others of his superior staff; in another an administrator with important functions is notoriously incapable of two months' work in twelve. It is time that we, who are responsible for this country, should recognize that it must not be used as a lumber room for the reception of those who from ill-health or other causes cannot earn pay elsewhere. Even apart from the necessity for good solid work—and let me repeat that among English officials in Egypt there are those who are doing it—we lose immensely in the eyes of the natives by the nature of some of our appointments.

So much success has rewarded the promoters of the so-called Sydney Lottery, respecting which the Commissioner of Police has recently issued a warning notice, that its promoters have been encouraged to extend their operations to England. The following extract from *Truth* evidently refers to the same swindle, though the name of the Secretary in this case appears as Walters and not as Wallace. "The country is being flooded with a circular, announcing that in November, 1886, the Melbourne 'Cup Consultation' is to be run, at which £50,000 will be distributed. The first horse is to receive £8,000, the second £3,000, and the third £1,500. Starters and non-starters are to divide £2,500 between them, and £35,000 is to be distributed in the form of 'cash prizes' to the subscribers. The subscription is £1, and it is requested that this amount be forwarded to 'James Walter, secretary, the Club Hotel, King-street, Newtown, Sydney.' There was a Walters who was one of the Harry Benson gang, and who, under the style of Bailee and Walter, flourished here about fifteen years ago. The effusion is something in his style."

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—Lieutenant K. J. Buchanan, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin, Royal Scots; Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, Royal Berkshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. A. G. Rainsford, South Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant T. G. C. Reynolds, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. L. Gallie, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant F. J. Nelson, South Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Colonel Way having relinquished the Command of the H. C. Force to join his corps proceeding to Burma, Colonel W. J. Bell (M.S.C.), being next senior, has been appointed officiating Commandant, H. C. Force, consequently, Major H. C. Hamilton 2nd in Command, who proceeded with a squadron to Mominabad, returns at once to take command of the 2nd Cavalry. Major Cummins (M.S.C.), 4th Cavalry, remains at Mominabad, whose regiment proceeds to Bolarum to relieve the 3rd Cavalry, H. C., under orders for Burma. Captain A. Adye (B.S.C.), with a wing of the 1st Infantry, H. C. now garrison Jalna. The officers of the 3rd Cavalry, H. C., now on furlough have been telegraphed to join their corps in Burma. Lieutenant Wapshare, 4th Cavalry, joins the 3rd Cavalry, H. C.

The chief purpose of the Committee sitting at Simla on the equipment of troops in the field is to simplify and reduce as far as possible the necessary *impedimenta* of a force engaging in a campaign. The innumerable returns required by various Departments are a standing subject of complaint, and the Committee have of late been busy over this part of their enquiry. The result has so far been fairly satisfactory, and great reductions have been made in one section of returns, and that not the least vexatious of these worries. The Transport returns to be hereafter furnished by troops on a campaign have been greatly simplified, and officers will be saved much labour in making them. The Transport Department not only acquiesces in the proposals of the Committee, but considers them right and proper, which is rather singular. If it had no objection to the reform, it might have given effect to it without waiting for the Committee's assistance.

SECUNDRABAD SKY RACES.

(SECOND DAY.)

THURSDAY.—2nd Sept. 1886.

The weather was again fine, but the course was rather heavy owing to a good deal of rain having fallen during the night. The attendance was no larger than on the first day, the ladies being again very few in number. The Hussars, Gunners, and the 3rd Cavalry drove up in their regimental breaks, which gave a certain amount of tone to the proceedings.

The favourites had a better time of it, only one being beaten, and that after a most exciting finish. The starting was again perfect.

First Race.—"The Champion Hurdle Race." Rs. 300. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times or oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles over 8 flights.

Col Morton's ch w g Link Boy, Maj Hickman	1
Mr Hinde's b w m Brown Bess, Mr Broadwood	2
Capt Hamilton's, b w g Soldier Bill, Capt Hemery	3
Mr Rennie's, b w g Forlorn Hope, ran out, Maj Pleydell	0

Betting:—Closed against Link Boy, 6—4 Forlorn Hope, 4—1 Brown Bess, 9—1 Soldier Bill.

For this event Link Boy was the most fancied, but some trusting to his breaking down went for Forlorn Hope. Passing the stand for the first time the two favourites were leading, and this order was maintained until nearing home. Just before the last hurdle Brown Bess went up to the others, all three going on together, but much to every one's disappointment Forlorn Hope ran out, leaving Link Boy, who had the legs of Brown Bess, to win easily. Both the winner and Soldier Bill pulled up dead lame.

Second Race.—"The Lilliput Hurdle Race." Rs. 250. For all ponies. C. Bs. 13-2 to carry 11 st.; Arabs and others 11 st. 7 lbs.; 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbfs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1½ miles, over 6 flights.

Mr. Murray's gr cb m Pointsettia, 11st. 5lbs., Owner	1
Mr. Rennie's ch a p Wazan, 10st. 8lbs., Mr. Birdwood ...	2
Mr. Ernest's gr a p Forgotten, 11st. 13lbs., Maj. Hickman	3
Col. Morton's gr cb m Kitty, 11st. 5lbs., Capt. Henry	0
Mr. Arbuthnot's ch a p Energy, run out, 10st. 11lbs., Mr. Kirk...	0

Betting:—Closed against Pointsettia, 6—4 Wazan, 2—1 Energy, 7—2 Forgotten, 6—1 Kitty.

The lot got off to the first attempt, all going on together to the second hurdle, when Energy ran out, and Wazan fell to the rear. At the turn for home Kitty was beaten, and Pointsettia still going strong went on and won as she liked. Wazan and Forgotten had a desperate race for second place, the judge giving it a dead heat.

Third Race.—"The Dessert Stakes." Rs. 300. For all Arabs and C. B.s. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Of the day 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. in addition to all other allowance. Distance 1¼ miles.

Major Hickman's b a h Tom Jones, 10st. 8lbs., Owner ...	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 10st. 1lb., Dr. Gaye	2
Mr. Kemparaj Urs' gr a gal Wellington, 11st. 6lbs., Mr. Broadwood	3

Betting:—2—1 on Tom Jones, 6—4 Amani, 5—1 Wellington.

The grey went off with the lead, about four lengths ahead of the other two. About half-way up the straight, Aman, went to the front, Tom Jones lying about two lengths behind. From the distance post a grand race ensued, Tom Jones just getting up in the last few strides and winning by half-a-neck. Time—1 min. 37 secs.

Fourth Race.—"The Mofussil Stakes." Rs. 300. For all ponies. Weight for age, class and inches. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Of the day 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hinde's ch a p Star, 12st. 13lbs., Mr. Broadwood	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. G. H. Gough's ch a p Osman, 11st. 6lbs., Mr. Mitchell...	2
Mr. Macpherson's b a p Suspense, 11st. 7lbs., Capt. Hemery	3
Mr. H. Gough's gr a p Aristocrat, 11st. 8lbs., Capt. Conran	0
Mr. Tighe's ch a p Peter, 11st. 7lbs., Mr. Brazier Creagh.	0
Capt. Hotham's b a p Senator, 10st. 10lbs., Owner	0

Betting:—2—1 on Osman, 5—2 against The Star and Suspense, 5—1 Aristocrat, 6—1 Peter, 7—1 Senator.

The field again got away to a beautiful start, Aristocrat leading the way, Osman and the Star next. At the distance post the two last-named passed Aristocrat, Osman leading by about two lengths. Here Mr. Broadwood made a desperate effort, and by sheer riding got up and won a head, amidst the greatest excitement. Had there been a better man on Osman we fancy the verdict could have been the other way. The rest were all well together about four lengths behind. Considering the Star was carrying all but 13 st., and that the ground was heavy, the performance was truly wonderful. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

Fifth Race.—"The Mowl Ali Plate." Rs. 150. For all ponies. Weight for age, class and inches. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400 allowed 6 lbs. For Rs. 300, 10lbs. For Rs. 200, 14lbs., and for Rs. 100, 21lbs. Distance mile straight.

Mr. Cook's ch cb m Eva (Rs. 400), 7st. 8lbs., Native	1
Mr. Hyde's b a p Bulbul (Rs. 400), 9st. 4lbs., Capt. Conran	2
Mr. Ernest's ch a p Dear Erin (Rs. 200), 10st. 3lbs., Major Hickman	3
Capt. Hotham's ch cb m Nadige, 10st. 6lbs., Owner	0
Mr. Gordon's b cb m Reprieve (Rs. 200), 9st. 13lbs., Major Pleydell	0
Mr. Hawker's b cb m Lynette (Rs. 200), 9st. 7lbs., Mr. Granet	0
Major Hickman's gr a p Grey Stone (Rs. 100), 9st. 5lbs., Capt. Hemery	0
Mr. Tighe's d cb m Honeymoon (Rs. 100), 8st. 8lbs., Native	0

Betting:—2—1 on Eva, 4—3 Bulbul, 3—1 Reprieve, 5—1 against Dear Erin, Greystone and Honeymoon, 10—Nadige, 12—1 Lynette.

Here there were one or two false starts, in one of which Lynette went nearly the whole course before her jockey discovered his mistake. The whole field came on together, several of the jockies being very busy about the distance post. Eventually Eva came away and won by two lengths from Bulbul, who was in turn a length ahead of Dear Erin.

The winner was put up to auction, and was not bought in until she reached the enormous price of Rs. 930. Bulbul was also claimed, but was bought in at Rs. 630. Honeymoon was then put up and knocked down to Colonel Morton at Rs. 430.

HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

MONSTER MEETING AT MADHAV BAGH.

A monster meeting of Hindoos of different sects was held last evening at Madhav Bagh, to adopt a memorial to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, praying that Government should not, by any sort of legislative enactment, interfere in the marriage customs of the Hindoos. Sometime before the hour advertised for the meeting, the large hall was literally packed with a dense mass of people; and hundreds who could not by any possibility gain admittance overflowed into the compound, anxiously awaiting the result of the deliberations endeavoured to be held by some of their leaders in the hall. There were Brahmins among them as well as non-Brahmins, the latter being mostly represented by Bhattias and Banias, whose number largely preponderated over that of members of the superior caste. The excitement was intense, and it might have been aggravated by a satirical production which had appeared in the morning in a Gujerati weekly, as purporting to be the memorial that was going to be adopted. There were not a few who had entirely missed the point of the satire, and had mistaken the effusion to be the real petition that was to be forwarded to Government. The hum of excitement greatly increased as the hour fixed for the meeting—3 p. m.—passed by. At half-past three a Hindoo rose from the centre of the hall and said that the Hon. Rao Sabeb Mandlik, who was to preside the meeting, was in an adjoining bungalow, and that it was high time that he should appear to commence the proceedings. The proposition was very favourably received by many, who did not like to bear the hardship of something very near suffocation much longer than was absolutely necessary. In this respect, they suffered most who enjoyed the privilege of occupying a prominent position in the centre near the chairman's seat, as they had been hemmed in on all sides by a thick human wall, which rendered the passage of fresh air simply impossible. When at last Mr. Mandlik made his appearance, he was greeted with a burst of applause, and the business of the evening was at once proceeded with. It is not possible to give anything like a complete list of those present at the meeting, as Bhattias and Banias, who presented a solid phalanx on the occasion, generally devote themselves to their private occupation of amassing money, and do not care to be distinguished as public citizens. The following were some of the prominent men who were observed in the hall:—The Hon. K. T. Telang, Rao Bahadoor Gopal Hari Deshmookh, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Messrs. R. N. Khote, Damodar Thakersey Muljee, Vaman Abajee Modak, Veerchand Deepchand, Shantaram Narayen, Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, Messrs. Shantaram Vithal, N. G. Chandavarkar, Damodar Tapidas, Babajee Pandurung, Babajee Kashnath, Balajee Pandurung, Veerchand Deepchund, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Goculdas Kahandas Parakh, Gunesham Nilkant, Shamrao Rele, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Y. A. Athale, Babajee Kasinath, and many others. Mr. Mandlik was invited to preside on the motion of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, seconded by Mr. Raojee Venayek Rele. The chairman appeared to consult the convenience of the majority of those present, when he ruled that the meeting should be addressed either in Marathi or Guzerati. As the majority consisted of Guzerati-speaking sections of the community, the chairman, though a Maratha, elected to address the meeting in Guzerati. He began by expressiug his great pleasure on beholding the vast crowd that had assembled in response to the requisition made by some of the leading men among them. As to the effusion which had appeared in the Gujerati journal, he said that those who might have been deceived by it, would presently have an opportunity of seeing that the real petition was quite a different thing. In regard to that mock petition he did not want to say any thing except this—that human beings are liable to error. He exhorted the audience to bear this fact in mind, and carry on their deliberations in a calm and tolerant spirit. The actual memorial, the chairman went on to say, had been drafted by a well-known barrister of this city, and particular care had been taken to avoid all sorts of controversial matter being included in that document. The only point that was urged in the petition—and he hoped there would be no difference of opinion thus far—was that there should be no legislative interference on the part of the Government in the social customs and usages of the Hindoos. This remark was received with a storm of applause.

The chairman then read the following telegram from the Poona Veda Utejak Sabha:—"The Sabha fully sympathizes with to-day's Madhav Bagh meeting." Two letters sympathizing with the object of the meeting were also read. One of them was signed by the principal, and the professors (with one exception) of the Fergusson College at Poona, as well as by some of the Sirdars of the Deccan and other well-known man of that town. The following were among the signatories to the letter:—Messrs. Mabadew Purandhare, Ragonathrao Vithal Vinchurkar Damodar Janardhan Ghokle, Narayen Chintamon Phadtare, Mahadev M. Kunte, Narayan Krishna Muzumdar Anandrao Khanderao Raste, Moreshwar Phadnis, and Gunpatrao Sangle. The other letter had been received from the Shastris and Brahmins of Poona.

Rao Saheb Krishnamukhrai Atmaram Mehta rose to move the adoption of the memorial. He said it was his great misfortune that he had a knowledge of English, because it had enabled him to read all the discussion that had taken place in some of the English newspapers upon the question of Hindu social reform. He called it a misfortune, because some of the opinions expressed there had caused him a good deal of anxiety as to their social welfare. He was not there to say whether child marriages were good or bad, and whether they were the source of all the evils that were enumerated by some of them. He was sorry that his tongue had been tied upon that point. He did not think any of them would like that those who did not know their social customs should have anything to do with them. Though the views expressed by this speaker were in complete accord with those of the vast majority, there was a good deal of noise and confusion in the hall, which well nigh drowned his oft-repeated exhortation to think calmy and earnestly over the important business which had brought them together, lest they should have to bear the reproach of future generations for any hasty or ill-judged action they might take on the present occasion. But, perhaps, the strongest argument that he employed to restore quiet was that if the noise went on and the meeting had to adjourn without coming to any resolution, there would be jubilation in the enemy's camp. The speaker concluded by reading the following memorial:—

> To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., P. C., F. R. S., D. C. L., G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.
>
> May it please Your Lordship,—We the undersigned Hindu inhabitants of Bombay in pulic meeting assembled, crave leave to inform you that we have viewed with alarm and anxiety the persistent and systematic efforts which have been made of late to misrepresent to your Excellency's Government and to the public at large the feelings of the Hindu community on the question of their marriage customs; the main object and aim of this agitation apparently being to establish that the Hindus of this Presidency are desirous of invoking the aid of the Legislature for preventing early marriages among them. There is reason to believe that these representations have found credence in influential quarters, and, accordingly, your petitioners now approach your Excellency in Council with the assurauce that the Hindu population of this side of India, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small minority, have no sympathy with the agitation above referred to, and, on the contrary, regard it with extreme disfavour as being in great measure founded on entirely misleading descriptions of the custom and condition of Hindu society, and supported only by a small body of enthusiasts, who, in order to carry out their own ideas of social progress, are prepared to go the dangerous length of invoking legislative interference with institutions, such as that of marriage, which the great bulk of Hindus still cherish as of social and religious importance. Secure in the enjoyment of the rights preserved to us by the Proclamations of the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated 11th February 1818, and of our beloved Empress, dated 1858, and relying on the justice and wisdom of your Excellency's administration, we confidently trust that your Excellency in Council will not in this matter depart from the well-established and wise principle of non-interference with the religious and social customs of Hindus, and we venture to address this memorial to your Excellency in order to prevent our silence being in any way taken as manifesting indifference to the attempts above referred to, and which are being made to induce your Excellency's Government to assist by legislation a movement which can only be properly and naturally developed by the spontaneous action of influence working within the Hindu community itself. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

To the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanth Narayen Mandlik, C. S. I., Chairman of the public meeting of the Hindoo community, to be held at Madhav Bagh, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—At the public meeting of the Hindoo community to be held at Madhav Bagh to-morrow afternoon, I had a desire to offer some remarks by way of personal explantion in respect of gross misrepresentations circulated in a portion of the native press of Bombay about my connection with it. But since my arrival here on Wednesday last for a change, after illness of some twenty days in Bombay, I have been once more stricken down with fever and am unable to leave my bed. Lest, however, my absence at the meeting should be misconstrued, I have felt myself constrained to dictate to a friend, who has been kind enough to take them down for me, certain decided opinions which I have formed after a careful consideration given to the subject of Hindoo social reform. I beg you will kindly place them before the meeting. They are:—

(1) That while I do not shut my eyes to the preponderating evils of infant marriages in the Hindoo community, I deprecate any State action as a proper and effectual remedy for checking those evils.

(2) That from State interference I apprehend evils which are likely to prove to the Hindoo society in the long run far more formidable than those which such interference may be designed to check.

(3) That in the interest of Hindoo social reform any change or changes in the direction of improvement of Hindoo marriage customs to be of a solid, permanent, and salutary character, should, in my opinion, be worked out by the voluntary action on the part of the community itself and not by enforced legislation.

(4) That I am aware of a change that has alrsady commenced in the desired direction among individual family circles, and have no doubt that in course of some years what is at present imperceptible to those who do not narrowly watch its progress will become palpable to them.

I earnestly hope, thererefore, that the voluntary change which began with individual members of the Hindoo community long before the present agitation arose will continue undisturbed, and that the various representatives of the community assembled at the meeting will exercise their influence in the right direction within their respective circles.—I have, &c.,

Javerilal Umiashankur Yajnik.

Poona, September 4.

Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare having seconded the motion for the adoption of the motion, the first note of discord was struck by Mr. Ishwarlal Dave, whose rising was received with a storm of hisses, which made the applause given by the small band of his supporters who were near him almost inaudible. But he was not disposed to give way so soon, and raised his voice by a tremendous effort over the storm which was lulled for a moment. Most of you, said this young gentleman, have been married in your infancy. Now, if the wives of some of you die before you, whether you may be forty years old or fully three score, you will go about in search of little girls to make them your wives. A Babel of confusion, in which loud cries of "shame" predominated, followed this observation. The speaker, nothing daunted, attempted to say more, but he had to yield to the indignation to which his utterance had given rise. Evidently provoked by the remark made by Mr. Ishwarlal, one of the orthodox party, Mr. Girjashankar Kashiram by name, rose, and with an abundance of animated gesticulation, he extolled the laws given in the Vedas and other sacred books of the Hindoos, and carried the multitude with him, when he said "These are laws which have been observed by the faithful for ages, and they are laws which we must give our lives, if need be, to preserve in their integrity." The speaker was then about to wander into the domain of politics, but he was promptly called back to the question before the meeting.

As time went on, the people grew more and more impatient of their situation, and although the next speaker was the Hon. K. T. Telang, they would not even give him a quiet hearing. When at last comparative quiet was restored, he said that he was fully in agreement with the view expressed in the memorial against legislative interference on the part of Government. He, however, wished that the following paragraph should be added to the memorial:—"Your memorialists are aware that the practice of early marriages, as it now prevails in the Hindoo community, entails certain evils of a grave character, although these evils are by no maans quite so grave as they have been represented to be in recent controversies, and although they do not lie exactly in the quarters generally indicated. But your memorialists are of opinion that such evils can be remedied, and are best remedied by the action of the community itself. And being of that opinion your memorialists are also apprehensive of the intervention of Government in this matter, which may have the effect, rather of retarding, than of accelerating improvement." In support of his amendment, Mr. Telang said that if they simply asked Government not to interfere, and gave no reasons for what they asked, the Government might, perhaps, say, "These people do not know their own good. They do not know the evils that would be removed by our interference." What they wanted was real reform, and real reform in order to be suited to their condition of society, ought to be gradual and introduced with one accord. If they went different ways the object which they all had in view would be frustrated. A mere *fiat* of Government that such and such thing shall or shall not be done would do no good.

Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar (I. M. S.) agreed with the prayer of the petition, saying that the people should trust to themselves to remove their own social evils.

Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh seconded the amendment moved by Mr. Telang. He said that it would be quite wrong to say that the cry about the evils of early marriages had been raised only by a few young English-speaking natives. Pundits like Gatulalji and Devkinandan had admitted the evils, which it was against the laws of the Shashtras to perpetuate. There was again an uproar when he said that nobody can deny that the case required Government interference. For a time it looked as if nothing could subside the tumult, not even the appeals of the chairman and his pointed declaration that if they went on like that, the meeting would have to be adjourned. Some young men drew themselves up in a dangerously pugilistic attitude, and there were even mild scuffles on one or two occasions. A nervous old gentleman on seeing the disturbance, invoked the aid of the police, but the few sepoys who were standing at the door had no choice but to look on, as it was impossible to penetrate through the dense mass of people separating them from the peace-breakers. The chairman wished to bring the proceedings to a close by putting the resolutions to the vote, but Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak, said that they wished to speak. Mr. Nanabhai Sdanand Kale suggested that the meeting should adjourn, as the question before them was one of great importance, and there were many who were anxious to speak. The chairman, on asking, if the meeting should adjourn, was met by a decided negative, the majority being in favour of disposing of the business there and then. Mr. Shantaram said it was impossible for any to gain a hearing at that time, and that about 200 men, iucluding Messrs. Gopal Hari Deshmookh, Shamrao Vithal, and Ragonath N. Khote, were willing to speak. A Bania from the opposite side cried out that if the dissenters wished to give publicity to what they said, they might hold a meeting of their own in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Here Mr. Ishwarlal Dave, who by his outspoken utterance had brought down a storm of indignation upon himself, again rose and said that the proceedings of that day were illegal.

The chairman having decided that the meeting was against an adjournment, proceeded to take the sense of the gathering on the amendment of Mr. Telang. So great was the uproar and confusion, that it was almost impossible to count the votes. Those who were in favour of the amendment were asked to stand in a narrow passage in front of the chairman, and they included Messrs. Telang, Goculdas K. Parekh, Chandavarkar, Gopal Hari Deshmookh, Vaman Abajee Modak, Ganesham Nilkhant, R. N. Khote, Damodar Sookhudwala, Ishwarlal Dave, and Shamrao Vithal, Shantaram Narayen and others. The chairman, on counting the votes, declared that there were 47 in favour of the amendment, as against the overwhelming majority that was against it. The result was received with deafening cheers, and the petition was then declared to be adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, seconded by Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. The managers of Madhav Bagh were also thanked for giving the use of the hall. Mr. Kale suggested that, as the chairman had presided at that meeting, he should call another to consider the questions of child marriages and enforced widowhood. This suggestion was assailed with cries of "no," but the chairman was understood to reply that if it was found that there was a real desire to have these questions publicly ventilated, he would have no objection.

The vast crowd uttered loud cries of "Luxmi Narayen ki jeh" before it dispersed.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts	
Previously registered	87	35	93	91	89	16	92	36
Sept. 3, Friday......	.....		......		.....		0	85
„ 4, Saturday....	0	9	0	0	0	15	0	7
„ 5, Sunday	0	5	0	6	0	5	.....	
Total.....	87	49	93	97	89	36	93	82
Corresponding date last year	59	69	57	85	56	11	52	72

Malabar Hill.

	In.	cts.
Sept. 3 up to 7 p.m.	0	87
Previously registered....	93	69
Total....	94	56

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The following letter of the Chamber of Commerce to the Finance Committee suggesting economies has been sent to us for publication:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th June, 1886.

The Secretary to the Finnance Committee, Simla.

Sir,—In reply to your Circular letter No. 2 of 24th March, I am instructed to convey to your Committee the thanks of the Chamber for the opportunity afforded of placing on record its veiws as to the reductions and economies practicable in the public expenditure. The subject commands the special sympathy of the Chamber, not only from the charges for general administration in the Bombay Presidency being, in proportion to the population, largely in excess of other provinces, but also from the important influence which the results of the enquiry may exercise on the general prosperity of the country and its financial future. None recognises more readily than the members of the Chamber the urgent necessity which exists at this juncture for the introduction of rigid economy into all branches of the public service, and to no movement would they be more desirous of rendering all the aid and assistance in their power. Unfortunately, however, the lines which the enquiry must of necessity follow, and the sources of expenditure on which its investigations must be mainly concentrated, are precisely those about which mercantile men have neither the information nor experience that enables them to offer effective criticism. One-half of the entire income of the country, for instance, is obtained under the three heads—, Land Revenue, Opium, and Salt, and one-half of the total expenditure is accounted for in Public Works disbursements and Army Charges, all of which are departments entirely beyond the pale of efficient revision by other than trained experts. It is impossible, therefore, for this Chamber to put forward any scheme of general retrenchment or indeed to do much more than submit the points to which the enquiries of your Committee may, in its opinion, be most advantageously directed. Some special branches of the administration there are, perhaps, carrying with them offices and appointments regarding which the outside public is in a position to speak with some degree of confidence. But even in respect of these, any suggestions towards reductions, abolition or amalgamation may, from lack of full information, or want of familiarity with the inner working of the departments concerned, prove ill-advised, while moreover the additional disadvantage might be incurred of raising a suspicion of personality; although nothing could be more repugnant to the feelings of the Chamber whose aim it is to keep its eyes fixed solely on offices and appointments without any regard whatever for their incumbents, present or to come.

Before proceeding, however, on such incomplete data as it has at command, to intimate where specific reductions and economies might be enforced, the Chamber is desirous of recording its opinion in general terms on two leading points to which no doubt your Committee will assign sufficient prominence in their deliberations and detailed enquiries. The first is the enormous amount of snperfluous work required from, and performed by officials; and the second is the extravagantly high scale on which the salaries of the Civil Service are based.

This Chamber would be the last to propose any check on the collection of valuable statistics, or the dissemination of useful information by means of well-considered reports; but of late years the tendency to elaborate intricate tabulated statements on every imaginable subject, and to publish lengthy reports on matters of no general interest, and sometimes of the pettiest detail, has in some departments almost assumed the character of a mania. It would far exceed the limits of such a communication as this (even if the Chamber were in possession of the requisite knowledge) to attempt the mere enumeration of the enormous number of utterly useless publications, official and demi-official political, provincial, and departmental; educational, medical and agricultural; statistical, financial and municipal, compiled at the cost of valuable time and labour, and involving a serious expenditure for stationery and printing. It would be a work of exceptional usefulness were the head of the Government Statistical Department to devote six months to drawing up a list of the papers published in each province which would bear suppression; and Government could initiate an important reform by setting its face determinedly against the multiplication of reports, especially by subordinates.

The question of the salaries paid by Government to its servants is one on which the Chamber holds very decided views. The just apportionment of remuneration to the exact quality and quantity of work done may, from the standpoint of individual cases, call for very nice discrimination and intimate knowledge of the circumstances surrounding each appointment; but the Chamber having many amongst its members in a position to form a true estimate of the standard of pay necessary, at the present day of widespread education and keen and increasing competition among the members of the middle classes for responsible employment, to ensure the attainments required from Civil Servants, covenanted and uncovenanted, does not hesitate to say that the entire scale of remuneration, but more especially of the senior classes, is pitched at too high a level. At the time existing rates were settled not only did the requisite educational acquirements command a higher premium than they now do, but there were other considerations calling for monetary compensation. In former days an Indian career practically entailed expatriation, officials frequently lived very solitary lives, were exposed to exceptional temptations and exercised great responsibility. In later years these conditions have been greatly mitigated, and in some cases thoroughly reversed. Communication with England is constant and rapid, life in India is healthier and attended with more comfort and less expense, whilst control is so centralized that responsibility is in a great measure taken out of the hands of officials except of the highest ranks. Under these circumstances a revision of all salaries, but particularly those above, say, Rs. 1,000 per month, is manifestly justifiable and called for. In all recent discussions on this subject the decline in sterling exchange has been urged as a strong argument for non-reduction; but in the view of this Chamber that is a matter which Government should not take into account. What it has to look to is purely the amount it must pay under all existing conditions and circumstances in order to secure the necessary qualified labour in this country, leaving individuals themselves to provide for the wants of their families in Europe and their own requirements for leave. The Chamber, in fact, would go even further than this and advocate that under the new rules for future contracts, all civil pensions and retiring allowances should be paid in the currency of the country. India is no longer a *terra incognita* to the educated classes of England, and even under the comparatively less tempting inducements indicated above, the Chamber feels convinced there would be no lack of suitable men ready and anxious to recruit the ranks of the service. This naturally leads to the consideration of the economy practicable by a larger employment of Natives. Much might doubtless be saved in this way, particularly in connection with the Judicial Department, where the opening for efficient native agency seems widest; but the Chamber is not prepared to formulate, nor possibly your Committee to discuss, a settled scheme for the entrance of Natives into the covenanted and unconvenanted services. All I am instructed to lay stress upon in that direction is that when Government decide on the competence of Natives to hold certain posts, due allowance should be made in fixing their pay for the proportionate cost of living and expenditure between them and Europeans of a like grade.

As against any movements towards the reduction of expenditure hitherto attempted at the instance of Government, it has always been alleged that the savings effected have been in the lower ranks of the services, and that the scissors of economy have only been applied to the salaries of the smaller officials, leaving the emoluments of the higher ranks untouched. The accusation, perhaps, has not always been devoid of foundation, and it is moreover, a fault somewhat difficult to avoid, as in the ordinary course of things unnecessary expenditure is most likely to be met with in the lower-paid appointments. It is not with the object of escaping this charge, however, nor yet from a desire to evolve an innovation of a sensational character, but as the result of careful deliberation as to where an economy of an important amount might be brought about, that the Chamber advocates the substitution of Lieutenant-Governors for Governors in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Great weight has always been attached, and justly so, to the benefit to be derived from having men of high social and political standing untrammelled by the traditions of Indian officialism, periodically appointed to the control of affairs; and both Presidencies have undoubtedly hitherto gained much by such appointments. Moreover, in a large trading and manufacturing centre like Bombay, where the conditions of Government are widely different from those prevailing in the country at large, appeals strongly to the sympathies of a non-official body like the Chamber that the supreme local authority should have the power as at present of addressing the Secretary of State direct. The Chamber is of opinion, however, that the great economy which would be rendered practicable by the change would not be too dearly bought, even at the sacrifice of these advantages, A Lieutenant-Governor taking the place of a Governor in Bombay would not only mean a decrease of some Rs. 24,000 per annum in salary, but the alteration would carry with it a reduction of about Rs. 55,000 in staff and household expenses, while it would further admit—if the Secretariat were strengthened, say, to the extent of an annual cost of Rs. 48,000—of the three members of the Executive Council being dispensed with, thus securing a further net saving of Rs. 75,000. Should the abolition of the Executive Council, however, be deemed inadvisabe, the Chamber would suggest as an alternative the possibility of the three Commissionerships being cancelled, by which an equal saving would be obtained. By the adoption of either course—the Presidency being placed under the control of a Lieutenant-Governor—the annual expenditure could be reduced by Rs. 1,54,000 without—except in the manner already pointed out—really diminishing the efficiency of the administration. With a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of affairs, thoroughly familiar with every branch of the service, and having the aid of the Commissioners of divisions, it seems to the Chamber that the Executive Council could be dispensed with, or, if on the other hand, it should be retained, the offices of the Commissioners—themselves comparatively recent creations—might be done away with without inconvenience.

Under the present arrangement the necessity of continuing the post of Survey and Settlement Commissioner is worthy of close enquiry. The duties pertaining to it seem well within the sphere of the Revenue Commmissioners and might be merged in theirs.

In connection with the local Government, the Chamber would also call attention to a matter which has frequently been the subject of public discussion—the hot wheather migration to the hills. It seems impossible to ascertain even approximately, what extra expense this entails; but it must amount to a considerable sum, and the disorganisation it creates in the public service is a matter of still more serious moment. Under the system which now prevails, to call Bombay the seat of Government is a misnomer. The public offices certainly are here, and in any other country in the world, the responsible officials in charge might be looked for in their offices, but not so in Bombay. The Governor, Members of Council, and most heads of Civil Departments, leave for Mahableshwar at the beginning of April, whence they go to Poona early in June, returning thence to Mahableshwar at the end of September, where they remain till about the end of November, living practically only four months out of the twelve in Bombay. It is not to be expected that amongst these numerous changes the regular business of Government can receive due care and attention, can proceed without detrimental interruption, or can be conducted without a largely augmented expenditure in messengers, telegrams, and incidental sundry charges. The trying nature of the climate is customarily put forward as a sufficient answer to the various objections raised; and it cannot be denied that some of the senior servants of Government may produce better work when stimulated by invigorating change of air; but mercantile and professional people, whose avocations tie them to Bombay all the year round, with exception of occasional short intervals of relaxation, find no difficulty on that score, and this Chamber considers that some important modification is called for of the system now in vogue. An additional source of expense created by this annual migration is the charges for maintaining the increased number of Governmental residences. Of these there are two in Bombay besides the Secretariat, one in Poona, in addition to the Council Hall, and one in Mahableshwar, upon all of which large sums of public money have been squandered to suit the ideas of different Governors. One of the Bombay residences, it seems to the Chamber, could easily be done without, and should be sold at the first favourable opportunity; and as regards the others, a rule should be strictly enforced that beyond necessary maintenance and repairs no further outlay should be incurred. The actual figures are not available to outsiders, but there is every reason to believe that the expenditure on these buildings, for some years past, has been nearly as much as the Governor's salaries during the same period.

Although not absolutely owing to the migration to the hills, there is a certain connection with it, which your Committee will appreciate in the custom which obtains chiefly amongst the senior members of the services, of utilizing Government employés for private work. Every one is familiar with the sight of putta-wallahs in Government uniform performing the duties of private domestics; and although it may appear a petty and trifling matter that one or two men on Rs. 10 per month should be so utilized, it assumes grave proportions when the total number thus employed is carefully summed up. It is probably a mild estimate to say that some two thousand men are so engaged throughout the country; in other words the public funds are being charged with close upon 2¼ lakhs per annum for the domestic servants of Government officials. The employment of any person in Government pay in the private service of officials should be absolutely prohibited, and heads of departments should be held responsible for seeing that no further expenditure is incurred than is needful for distinctly official work.

In surveying the various heads of expenditure, it seems to the Chamber that no department affords more room for economy by a mere revision and proper apportionment of work than Accounts. There appears to be no good reason why all the different account offices, Public Works, Military, &c., should not be concentrated under one head, having one Accountant-General for each Presidency, all receipts into and payments from the Treasuay, under whatever head they may come, being treated by him as final, subject to amplification. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts would then become a deputy under the Accountant-General, keeping no separate books but merely auditing bills, examining accounts, and tabulating public works figures as required for departmental purposes. In like manner, the Controller of Military Accounts would also be a deputy to the Accountant-General, keeping no books but merely checking Treasury figures with departmental statements. In this way not only would the expense be saved of keeping what are in reality three different sets of books, but by passing all Treasury receipts and payments direct to their respective heads in the Accountant-General's books and leaving nothing in suspense simplicity would be enforced, and all chances of confusion avoided. It would then become impossible for such a mistake to recur as that in connection with the Afghan War expenses under Lord Lytton's Government. Under this arrangement, also, the Presidency Pay Master's Office could be practically abolished, as with the details duly provided for it is difficult to see any necessity for more than one Pay Office under the Accountant-General. Military pensions, moreover, could be paid by the Civil Department just as well as by the Military, thus saving the pay and travelling allowances of itinerant Military Pension Pay Officers, who would be much more fitly employed in the duties of their regiments.

A very desirable reform would also be introduced by arranging that the Post Offices should send accounts daily to the local Treasury instead of to Calcutta; so that the Savings Bank, Money Order and other funds should appear there in gross. At present local Post Masters are entrusted with considerable sums belonging to various funds on which the supervision is not sufficiently close, but by the system proposed, a daily check would be afforded, which would also do away with the necessity of local inspection and its attendant charges for travelling allowances, &c.

The Chamber is quite prepared to hear that strong opposition would be offered to the amalgamation of these several offices under the one head, as interfering with a long established system, which is now thoroughly understood. But there can be little doubt as to the efficiency and economy obtainable by the change; and the time has surely now gone by when it can be argued that the long and expensive training of a military officer is being most advantageously employed in the capacity of an accountant.

As in some measure pertaining to accounts, the Chamber direct me to suggest here the advisability of having all fees and revenues, wherever possible, collected in stamps, as affording the most exact and inexpensive means of check and audit, while materially reducing account-keeping. The various charges which occur to the Chamber as being capable of collection in this way are:—

Registration Fees.—These might be advantageously collected by means of registration stamps to the great simplification of the accounts of the department.

Naturalization Fees and Passport Fees so collected would also reduce correspondence.

Parcel Postage and all Postal Receipts should most certainly be dealt with in stamps. The objection that stamps are apt to be rubbed off parcels in transit might be met by making them the same as telegraph stamps, one half remaining with the sender and the other half with the Post Office.

Court Fees should also be levied in stamps, but in so doing care should be taken that special Court Feestamps should only be used where the fee is charged for a purely judicial purpose; otherwise revenue stamps should be used. At present, Probate Duties and other revenues having no connection with "Law or Justice" are collected in Court Fee stamps, and as the local Courts are not charged with various items of expenditure such as Buildings, Accommodation, Printing, Stationery, Pensions or Leave Allowances paid in England, it becomes impossible to say whether justice is or is not over-taxed.

The expenditure under the head of Law and Justice constitutes a large item in the annual disbursements, and with careful revision there ought, in the opinion of the Chamber, to be room for important reductions in the establishment of the Bombay High Court, which compares very unfavorably with the Courts of all other provinces save Madras. Establishment charges in Bombay, for example, show a cost per judge of Rs. 44,000 per annum as compared with Rs. 31,770 in Bengal, Rs. 23,360 in Allahabad, and Rs. 21,160 in Lahore; and there is no valid reason apparent why such a difference should prevail. It seems to the Chamber that the following reductions might well be effected without impairing the efficiency of the department:—

One Registrar for both the Original and Appellate Side of the Court on......Rs.		18,000
One Deputy Registrar on	"	8,400
Two Deputy Registrars at Rs. 3,600 each	"	7,200
Master and Taxing Officer at	"	18,000
Advocate General to	"	18,000
Solicitor to Government to	"	18,000
Clerk and Sealer of Insolvent Court on	"	9,000
Administrator General to include Establishment	"	18,000
Official Assignee	"	18,000
Abolish Office of Sheriff worth		...
Clerk of the Crown	"	30,000
Say	Rs.	1,35,600

In place of Registrar and Prothonotary on the Original Side at	Rs.	30,000
And Registrar on Appellate Side at...	"	20,400
Against one on	"	12,000
Against two now drawing	"	14,400
Instead of	"	28,800
From	"	24,000
From	"	24,000
Instead of Fees realizing, say	"	30,000
Instead of salary and percentage giving about	"	21,000
From Fees giving about	"	25,000
...	"	15,000
Instead of	"	7,200
Against	Rs,	2,51,800

or a saving of Rs. 1,16,200 per annum. There are also material savings possible in the clerks', the interpreter's establishment and minor officials of the Court.

If not primarily there can be no question that at least in a secondary way the large number of holidays in the High Court is productive of increased expenditure by diminishing the effective power of the various departments. The regular vacations are:—

Easter	4 days.
May	35 "
October	35 "
Christmas	14 "
Native and Special Holidays	17 "
Sundays	52 "
Each Judge has one day in the week originally grantedfor the purpose of writing up judgments	52 "
	209 day.
Deducting from these the Sundays and Wednesdays in vacations and the proportion of special holidays falling on Sundays and Wednesdays, say	22 "
There remains	187 days

of rest as against 178 actual working days.

In no other branch of the Government service, except the Educational, are the holidays so numerous, but they would nevertheless bear reduction generally, leave rules being sufficiently liberal to avoid any chance of overwork. The Chamber would suggest the twenty days allowed under the Negotiable Instruments Act as ample for all Government servants in place of about forty days now given.

The Secretariat is an office regarding which it is impossible for any one who has not had thorough experience of its working to offer reliable advice. Should the Chamber's suggestion for the abolition of the Executive Council ever be put into practice, the staff would probably require strengthening, especially amongst the higher officers; and even now an Educational Under-Secretary of pratical experience is said to be much wanted. It appears, however, to be a needless expense to require the staff of Under-Secretaries to be so exclusively recruited from the Covenanted Civil Service. Uncovenanted men might be much more largely employed in that capacity at a considerably reduced cost. The list of clerks would probably bear revision, as also their salaries which, in many cases, are, it is believed, unduly high, owing to the system which admits of a rapid rise from a low minimum to a high maximum without change of duties. The annual move to the hills, moreover, materially adds to the expenditure of the department, as a much larger staff of clerks is taken than is at all necessary for the amount of work, done, and the duties at the headquarters suffer accordingly.

The Department of Public Works and its thorough organisation would alone afford material for an extensive enquiry by qualified experts. Under the head of Accounts, the Chamber has already indicated how important savings could be effected; but it does not feel competent to deal with the other branches of the department except in the most general way. The salaries of the higher officials appear to be unduly liberal, and a thorough investigation would probably show that some of the different appointments could be combined under one incumbent without decrease of efficiency. The charges for superintendence of work, morever, seem out of all proportion to the actual value of work done, and under this head a revision with a view to economy seems desirable. What strikes the outside public, however, most forcibly in connection with this Department, is the serious loss of public money caused by the stoppage of works in times of temporary financial pressure. The economy is false and delusive, and the Chamber is firmly convinced that in no single instance where this step has been adopted of late years has it been absolutely necessary or taken without actual detriment to the financial interests of the State.

The Mint is a department much easier of investigation. Full information is available of the amount of actual work done and of the cost at which it is accomplished, so that the Chamber feels less hesitation in making suggestions for remodelling it on a more economical basis. The establishment as it now exists is one of the most highly remunerated under Government, and to all appearance considerably over-manned. The appointments of Mint Master and Assay Master are, no doubt, responsible posts, but they do not entail a large amount of actual work, and with proper assistance in each department there seems no reason why the two appointments should not be merged into one. The following alterations are suggested:—

There are at present

	Rs.
A Mint Master receiving	36,000
An Assistant Mint Master receiving	9,100
An Assay Master receiving	22,100
A Deputy Assay Master receiving	14,400
A Head Assistant to Assay Master receiving	8,300
Total Rs...	89,900

Against which it is proposed to appoint

	Rs.
One Mint and Assay Master to receive	24,000
An Assistant in the Mint Master's Department on	9,000
An Assistant in Assay Master's Department on	9,000
Against Rs	42,000

There seems good ground for consideration, however, whether there is real necessity for retaining more than one Mint in India. The Madras Mint was closed for coinage in 1869 without causing the slightest public inconvenience, nor does it appear that any would ensue if the Calcutta Mint were similarly treated. It was mainly employed last year in coining small coin and copper, the comparative operations of the two Mints in 1884-85 according to the returns being:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Receipts—		
Seignorage	£23,914,	£91,846,
Gain in Coining operations	1,143	703
Other Receipts	3,273	2,226
Total	£28,330	£94,775
Expenditure—		
Establishments	26,239	27,761
Other charges	16,596	16,552
Total	£42,835	£44,313
Net Profit		£50,462
Loss	£14,505	

These figures are irrespective of the gain on copper coinage which for 1884-85 was put down at £56,968. This is arrived at not on the Mint out-turn but the copper placed in circulation. Assuming, however, that the amounts would be approximately the same and giving Calcutta two-thirds, Bombay one-third of the profits earned which would be about the due proportions, the ultimate results would be:—

Calcutta.

Loss irrespective of Copper	£14,505
Gain on Copper	37,979
Net Grain ...	£23,474

Bombay.

Grain irrespective of Copper	£50,462
Gain on Copper	18,989
Net gain	£69,451

An increased capital outlay might be requisite to enable the Bombay Mint to perform the joint duties satisfactorily; but this might be easily met by the sale of the Mint properties in Calcutta and Madras valued

Calcutta at	£161,421
Madras at	56,600
	£218,021

The extra establishment charges required to work both Mints in one, owing to the supervision being practically the same, would not probably exceed 1 lakh per annum, so that an annual saving of at least 3½ lakhs might be effected by the amalgamation, and with increased economy probably 4 lakhs.

The charges incurred for the Police of the Bombay Presidency, more particularly in superintendence, have hitherto compared favourably with the other provinces, but the recent creation of an Inspector-General of Police, on a salary of Rs. 22,000 per annum, seems to have been an uncalled-for extravagance. No fault appears to have been found previously with the efficiency of the force when under the management of the Commissioners; and the Chamber would, therefore, recommend that the former system of inspection be reverted to and the new appointment abolished.

Education is not a department in which the Chamber would wish to see any restriction of useful expenditure, but attention is attracted to it by an increase of about 3½ lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1885-86, as compared with the Revised Estimate of the previous year. This mainly arises under Grants-in-Aid for School Building, which leads to the consideration whether the class of buildings lately erected in Bombay for this purpose are not exceedingly elaborate and costly. By the members of the Chamber, moreover, it is considered quite a debated point whether the educational development of the country has not reached a stage at which steps should be taken to render the higher branches more if not altogether self-supporting. Up to the ordinary standards of board-schools at home the Chamber would gladly see education as free as possible, but beyond that it holds that a moderate scale of fees might be introduced with advantage, while more might be done in favour of technical education. In India, with manufactures and the industrial arts still in their infancy, every educated man who can wield an engineer's hammer is a distinct gain to the State, while the result of the present system is to bring out large numbers of young men unfitted for anything but clerkships for employment in Government offices—a class already oversupplied.

The expenditure of the Medical Department has shown a tendency to grow steadily for some years past, and no doubt, this is, to a great extent, inevitable under ordinary conditions; but there is nevertheless undoubted margin for economy both as regards salaries and appointments. Of the latter that of Sanitary Cammissioner drawing Rs. 20,000 per annum, and entailing travelling allowances and other expences amounting to fully half that sum, might well be dispensed with. It seems an open question, too, if it would not be possible to merge the two Surgeons-General, Civil and Military, into one appointment with secretaries in each branch. The divided nature of the superior authority might be an objection, but it is generally understood that the work of the amalgamated office would not be beyond the powers of one man, and if it could be effected it would open the way to a saving of some Rs. 30,000 per annum. The salaries of Civil Surgeons and Presidency Surgeons would also bear revision, due account being taken of cases where opportunities for extensive private practice or plurality of appointments result in large emoluments.

The Postal and Telegraph services, with the exception perhaps of the Director-General and Postmasters-General in each Province, are not remunerated on a scale calling for special revision or reduction; but the fact that the former results in a loss of some nineteen lakhs and the latter of about twenty-seven lakhs per annum, suggests that some enquiry should be made into their principles of working. A large share of the loss is possibly more apparent than real, inasmuch as the reduced charges for the services rendered to Government materially lessen the sums coming to the credit of the respective revenues; but it is open to discussion whether it would not be an advantage to place the charges to Government on the same scale as to the outside public. It might lead to retrenchment in outlay in some departments, and in any case it would admit of a fairer adjustment of the fees levied on the Post and Telegraph using public, whom it is unjust to overcharge for the benefit of the general body of tax-payers. In the matter of actual economies, however, the investigations of the Chamber point to amalgamation as the only means by which large savings would be possible. Any attempt at elaborating a scheme for the purpose of amalgamating both services would be beyond the limits of a communication of this uature, but it is a suggestion to which the Chamber trusts your Committee will lend the weight of their support. Meanwhile, and without losing the time which must elapse before an arrangement of this magnitude could be decided upon, an important saving could be almost immediately effected by adopting the principle of amalgamation so far as regards inspection only. At present three inspecting officers, (1) Telegraph, (2) Postal, (3) Postal Accounts, travel over the same ground, whereas one man could take all three; and even if the circles of inspection were reduced in extent, a considerable saving would result both in salaries and travelling allowances. It is alleged that some unnecessary expenditure is created by the establishment of small Post-offices where no actual requirement exists for them; but the Chamber merly gives currency to this opinion for what it is worth, being averse to put prominently forward any suggestions which might tend unwisely to check the development of communication.

Although there has been a material reduction of late years in the expenses of the Customs establishment, the cost of collection still amounts to 27½ per cent., about 5 lakhs being expended in collecting about 18 lakhs per annum. This outlay seems altogether out of proportion to the return, and steps should, if possible, be taken to place the department on a different basis. It occurs to the Chamber that so far as the Sea Customs for the Port of Bombay are concerned—and they virtually constitute the whole revenue—it might be possible to arrange for their collection by the Port Trust, in the same way as that body now recover Municipal dues. If reform be not possible in this manner there are other methods of curtailing expenditure available, and it should be considered whether it is not practicable at once to terminate the appointment of Commissioner of Customs to which the large salary of Rs. 42,000 per annum has been attached from the time when the office had much heavier duties pertaining to it. The post of Collector, too, might well be filled by a member of the Uncovenanted Service on a salary of Rs. 15,000 instead of the Rs. 30,000 now paid.

The appointment of Inspector General of Registration carrying with it a salary of Rs. 16,000 per annum is one which, in the opinion of the Chamber, is not wanted. The control of the department could be vested in the Collector of each district, and the duties of an Inspector, which are by no means arduous, would be fully remunerated at Rs. 9,000 per annum.

Of the 22½ lakhs annually expended under the head of "Marine," over one-third appears as disbursements at the dockyards of Calcutta and Bombay. The Chamber has no means of estimating what proportion of this is wasted, but judging by what is known of the cost of the work performed in the dockyards, a very strong belief prevails in business circles that the establishments in both places are largely overmanned, and that the possibility of extensive reductions would be manifest on strict examination. The Indian Marine fleet, for which these dockyards are mainly supposed to be maintained, consists only of some dozen sea-going vessels in all of something under 10,000 tons net measurement; and it is speaking within moderate lines to say that under private management establishments of one-fourth of the existing size would be found amply sufficient. The Accounts and Auditing of the department seem to be extravagantly costly amounting to a charge of 3¼ per cent. on the expenditure. A saving might possibly be effected by placing these under the Accountant-General in a some-what similar way to that suggested for the Military and Public Works Accounts. The mode of importing stores and supplies has the credit of being expensive in the extreme, and there can be little doubt that it would be found much more economical to allow the department greater lattitude in making purchases in the local markets. The coal supply, for instance, from the rates of purchase and outward freights reported to have been paid, could probably have been secured in the open market in Bombay at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per ton, or, say, from 12 to 15 per cent. less than it has actually cost.

In expenditure on Stationery and Printing, the Bombay Presidency does not compare unfavourably with other Provinces, still upwards of 6½ lakhs seems a large annual expense under this head. The Chamber is not prepared, however, to point out any specific means of economy beyond what has already been suggested by circumscribing unnecessary reports and publications.

The Home Charges of the Government of India embrace a large amount of expenditure on a considerable portion of which as being more or less of a mercantile character the members of the Chamber would probably be competent to offer useful suggestions and advice if they had details before them. In various stores, for intance, not including the supplies for the army or the railways, some £390,000 were disbursed in the year 1884, and had the Chamber been able to get at the descriptions, quantities and costs of the various articles supplied, it would probably have been able to point out some items on which a material saving could be effected. An attempt to this information, however, was unsuccessful, and the only disbursements which can be criticised are those of an isolated character respecting which the published accounts give sufficient information. Of this nature is the contribution of £70,000 per annum which India pays to the Admiralty for the service of six ships of the Royal Navy, three in the Persian Gulf, one at Aden and two in the Bay of Bengal. Careful investigations on the part of the Chamber go to show that with exception of the supression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf—with which India has no immediate concern—the whole of the service rendered could be adequately performed by the Indian Marine for half the annual cost by providing one more steamer to the fleet and spending a small amount on additional armament. Over and above the yearly sum already mentioned India has to bear the cost of docking all the R. N. ships, and the repairs to, and coal consumed by the Persian Gulf ships, no insignificant expense, considering that the vessels detached for this service are generally old, of obsolete construction, and that they require frequent repairs. As evidence of this the "Philomel" may be instanced. She was sold in Bombay harbour a short time ago for about the equivalent of her cost to India for three months hire and repairs. It has frequently been suggested also—and the suggestion deserves to be weighed—that the troopships performing the regular trooping service between England and India should be officered and manned by the Indian Marine instead of the Royal Navy. The cost of the service would be materially reduced thereby, and from the fact that all the larger shipping companies are now employing lascar crews as a measure of economy, there can be little doubt either as to the supply of competent men or their efficiency.

The Army, although the largest spending department in the country, is essentially the one with which for many reasons the Chamber is unprepared to deal; it would, however, take the opportunity of reminding your committee of the many suggestions of an economical character brought forward by the Army Commission of 1879 which have not yet been acted upon. Amongst those is the proposal to abolish the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay and Madras Armies which, as an important measure of economy, the Chamber would gladly see carried into effect. The Chamber further considers that the employment of Military officers in Civil capacities should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits as being inadvisable from a military point of view and an expensive means of administration for the country. At one time there were no doubt good reasons for appointing military men to many civil posts, but those reasons have passed away, and in such positions as Collectors and Deputy Collectors, Magistrates, and Accountants, their places would be more suitably filled and at less cost by members of the Uncovenanted Service. As a minor suggestion the Chamber would put before you the needless cost incurred in firing salutes all over the country which might now well be dispensed with.

The Chamber would also specially draw the attention of your Committee to the working of the Commissariat Department the system of treating tenders in which calls for thorough overhaulment. It is a notorious fact that large fortunes have been frequently amassed in a few years by native contractors for stores and supplies, and the feeling of the Chamber is that the State might largely have benefited, had the issue, manipulation and acceptance of tenders rested exclusively in the hands of the higher officials, and not as has hitherto been the case too much with junior employés who have often misused the trust reposed in them.

There are other subjects on which the Chamber, had it been addressing Government, would have been inclined to touch at this juncture, such as its belief that the energetic development of railway communication is in the end the truest economy, the advisability of keeping the Government Accounts entirely in rupees, the mode of publishing the annual Financial Statement and so forth; but these not being matters having a direct bearing on reduction of expenditure need not be obtruded on your notice.

In conclusion, I am again instructed to express the deep sympathy of this Chamber in the difficult work of your committee, and its regret that the information it has been able to bring forward should be of so scant and superficial a character. I am further to add that should any points have been neglected regarding which this Chamber is considered to be in a position to supply intelligence, that the best services of its members will remain always at your disposal.—I am, &c.

F. FORBES-ADAM, JOHN MARSHALL,
Chairman. Secretary.

MARRIAGE OF MAJOR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND MISS HAY.

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At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, on Wednesday morning, shortly before noon, Major Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Central India Horse, and Persian Interpreter to his Excellency the Comander-in-Chief in India, was married to Mary Henrietta, youngest daughter of Colonel A. C. Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, St. Mark's Church was well filled by the *elite* of the station. Among those present we observed the British Resident and Mrs. Lyall; General Rowlands, Commanding Bangalore Division; the Chief Judge of Mysore; the Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore; Commanding Officers of all Batteries and Corps in garrison attended by their Regimental Officers; the Commandant Bangalore Volunteers; Heads of all Military and Civil Departments of the British and Mysore Government; the Medical Staff, etc.

The bridegroom, dressed in full staff uniform, and accompanied by Colonel the Honorable W. J, Stewart, 12th Royal Lancers, as best man arrived at about 11-20; the bride, accompanied by her father, arrived precisely at 11-30; and was met at the entrance of the church by four bridesmaids, attired in cream-coloured dresses, with bonnets to match. Over these dresses were worn orange-coloured silk sashes,—military fashion. Master Plumber and Master Moffatt, in Court Page suits, of Henry VIII. period, with orange-coloured rosettes and belts, bore the bride's train, which was of white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace, the whole covered with a veil of rich tulle, crowned with a suburb wreath of lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots. The bridal bouquet was of an extraordinarily large size; it appeared quite a relief when one of the bridesmaids took a turn at bearing the immense bunch of Nature's sweet-flowers. The ceremony, which was full choral, was performed by the Rev. J. B. Trend, M. A. Miss Barry presided at the Organ. As the bride entered the church the choir sang Hymn 350, Ancient and Modern, *"The Voice that breathed o'er Eden."* After the first part of the service had been rendered, the bride and bridegroom advanced to the altar, the choir chanting Psalm 128. At the conclusion of the service the choir and congregation united in singing Hymn 351. *"Both Jesus was called with His disciples to the marriage."* During the signing of the Marriage Register, which was witnessed to by Colonel A. C. Hay, Colonel the Hon'ble W. J. Stewart, Mrs. Hay, and Miss E. E. Martin, and while the bridal party proceeded down the aisle, the band of the 12th Royal Lancers played the *Wedding March*, in a very spirited manner, under the direction of Bandmaster Hazell. The whole of the numerous friends and guests then drove to Colonel Hay's residence on the High Ground, to partake of the Wedding Breakfast, which was laid out in three large shamianahs lashed together, and decorated with evergreens, bunting, and other decorative materials, *ad lib.* The band of the Royal Lancers played a splendid selection of airs during breakfast. The bridal pair left for Koongally in the afternoon, to spend the honeymoon, which by the way must be a very short and sweet one, as the gallant and dashing bridegroom is ordered for the Dacoit Hunt in Upper Burma, and consequently must leave Bangalore again, single-handed, on the 4th instant.

Several telegrams, congratulating the happy pair, were handed to the bridegroom as he entered his carriage when leaving the church. Among these were included congratulatory messages from Lady Dufferin, Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Sir Herbert and Lady Macpherson, Colonel and Mrs. Pole-Carew, and a number of other members of the Viceroy's and Commander-in-Chief's Staff, who form the Simla Circle of the *Corps-de-Elite.*—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A DESOLATE REGION.

The *Southern Sun* (Florida) says:—The "Valley of Death," in Inyo County, California, owes its name, in a great measure, to its frightfully desolate character, being for the most part destitute of everything necessary to support life, but partly to the number of persons and animals that have perished there. The valley is 100 miles long by 20 miles wide, though less than half of it may be said to be strictly within the boundaries of the country. In 1852 a large party of immigrants perished from thirst within its limits. Its level is from 100 to 400 feet below the sea level, giving it a greater depression than the Caspian, and next to that of the Dead Sea, which is 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean, and the greatest depression of land in the world. It is probably the bed of a former lake, the waters of which were strongly charged with salt and soda. For 45 miles in length and 15 in depth, along its centre, it is a salt morass, in which the Amargosa (or bitter) river sinks, and where a thin layer of soil covers an unknown depth of soft mud. There is no water fit to drink for miles; and although springs are numerous, they are intensely alkaline. An exploring party in 1865 found the temperature in January—the coldest month in the year—as high as 90 degrees Fahrenheit. When there is a breeze through the long canon, the air becomes so dense that respiration is difficult. During the Spring terrible gales of wind fill the air with salt, gravel, and sand, in clouds as black as coal smoke.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, September 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·761
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·914
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of Wind*	SE, SSE, NNW, SW, SSW, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	170
Fall of Rain	0·75
Total fall during month	3·31
" " year	93·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 4th Sept.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MR WINANS' WIDE DOMAINS.

The *Times* gives a sketch of Mr Winans and his territory. Referring to the diminished demand for sporting leases in the Highlands, it says:—"In the meantime the great American millionaire who has made himself so notorious in the Highlands and the Edinburgh law courts has come to the rescue. His ambition and his appetite have been growing with each new acquisition of territory; and now the shootings in his occupation stretch from sea to sea—from the Beauly Firth on the east to Kintail on the shores of the Atlantic. His magnificent and mysterious proceedings are an unfailing source of interest and ingenious speculation. He is understood to pay something like £17,000 of rent. If he would, he could not possibly sport in a season over a fifth part of his vast domains. But, in fact, in some of his numerous forests—Fasnakyle and Glen Cannich for example—not a single deer has been shot since he took them five or six years ago. Protection is carried to prefection. They are patrolled by the keepers on a regular system, which reminds one of the methods of the Irish police. The men, kept under severe surveillance, meet at certain hours at certain appointed stations, while there are solitudes in the middle of the wilder ranges on which even keepers and gillies are forbidden to intrude. All the trout streams are strictly preserved, so that the fishes, the deer, the grouse, and the ground game for once ought to be having a happy time of it. The most charitable theory is that this gentleman is desirous of preserving the *feræ naturæ*, and he would assuredly do something for Scottish ornithology if he were to save the ravens and the last of the eagles from destruction. But that theory seems to be upset by ocular demonstration when you see hoary ravens ignominiously gibbeted in the 'dead larder' at a keeper's forest lodge. Meanwhile the great sanctuaries he has established must be reducing the value of all the adjoining forests. For the deer will naturally shift their quarters to the ground where their instinct tells them they are never disturbed; and there is no finer feeding of warmer lying in Scotland than in the green deep glens among the mountains in Glen Cannich and Fasnakyle. The landlords who suffer may seek compensation by offering their depreciated forests to the universal annexer. But humbler, individuals are being brought to grief without hope of redress; one good old-fashioned inn at least has had to close its doors because the shooting lodges in the neighbourhood are standing empty and desolate, while more than one thriving Highland shopkeeper has been gradually losing all his best customers. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that many a man who might otherwise have had a hard struggle for existence has found good quarters and wages with very moderate work which is near the sturdy Highlandman's ideal of earthly paradise, while workmen are employed setting up leagues of stiff wire fencing, separating one great private solitude from another, at almost fabulous cost. Of course, the living who have made a conspicuous mark are sure to have a rough time of it with their critics while *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* we know to be a time-honoured maxim. But it is curious to hear the late Sir Alexander Matheson of Ardross contrasted with the *nouveau riche* from beyond the Atlantic, who has been turning on golden streams among the landlords and ungrateful dependents in the glens which, according to popular belief, he would gladly see depopulated."

New depression has appeared off the North of Scotland, and the barometer is now falling at all but our southern and the French stations. Light south-westerly winds prevail in the east, but moderate westerly breezes in the west, with fair weather in most places, but showers at several of our northern stations. Temperature ranges from 67 at Longborough to 53 in the Shetlands. The sea is moderate to smooth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

The barque Lioness, 511 tons, Captain W Robinson, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Aspatria, 1,920 tons, Captain G Veale, will sail on the 4th instant for Antwerp via Suez, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Huzara, 1,386 tons, Captain D Campbell, will sail on the 4th instant for London and Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The steam-ship Bryn Glas, 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from newport (August 6) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Hall Line steam-ship Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain W J Moffatt, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (August 6) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs W Prearlty, J Miller and J Hopwood.

The steam-ship Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W Abbott, will sail on the 4th instant for Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Havre, Mr Weber. Mr Schuman, Mr Arnim, Mr Young, and Mrs Da Cruz and child.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4th September.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Manilla ..	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Ravenna ..	2139	A. B. Daniel....	C	P. & O. Co.
" Shara	1283	R. S. Walton	E	K., Nixon & Co.
" Lord Lansdowne	1815	C. H. Baskfil.. ..	F	K., Nixon & Co.
" C. Maclean.	1496	......	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Inchborva..	1487	W. J. Cook	H J	James Mackintosh & Co.
" Aspatria.....	1921	G. Veale.........	L	The Captain.
" Aston Hall..	2333	....	M	Edward Bates.
" Huzara	..	D. Campbell....	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" R. Rubattino	3441	G. Merelly......	P	F. Bozzoni.
" Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott..........	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
4	Aston Hall (s)	Moffatt	Liverpool, Aug. 6.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethell......	Newport, Aug. 6.
5	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Kurrachee, Sept. 2.
	Caroline	Davis	Mauritius, Aug. 14.
	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Booldana (s)	Clark	Madras.
4	Venetia (s).......	Worcester ...	Madras.
	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Suez and Antwerp.
	Lady Armstrong(s	Abbott	Havre.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell ..	London & Karachi.

The Barque Lioness obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
31	Tibre (s)	Trocine	Colombo, August 23.
	South American..	Fowle	New York, May 16.
Sept.			
1	Argo (s)	Costanzo....	Colombo, Aug. 15.
	Pekin (s)...........	Symons	London, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31.—Steamer Canara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
2	Himalaya (s).....	....	Rangoon.
	C. Macpherson (s)	......	Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 4.

From Liverpool.

Persia s—500 boxes bar-soap, N Chandabhoy.
Victoria s—2 casks flour mills, H A Geyer and Co.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—100 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 51 cases gingerwine, D Cawasjee.

From London.

Ancona s—109 kegs paint, A Abdoolhoosein; 34 packages oilmanstores, soap, medicine, etc., Byramji Nusserwanji.
Ravenna s—6 cases cheese and bacon, Bolton and Co; 2 cases medicine, H Moolji and Co; 2 cases paper, *Times of India*.
Malwa s—7 bales wall-paper, M A H Tyabji.
Huzara s—59 bales writing-paper, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 25 cases portwine, S Cowaaji; 101 cases whisky and 185 cases wine, D Cowaaji.

From Antwerp.

Dago s—125 boxes candles, Allibhoy Tyebkhan.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—6 cases toys, D P Batha and Co.

From Clyde.

Lord Lansdowne s—35 cases whisky and 35 cases gingerwine, Sorabji Cowasji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 4.

For London.

Rome s—73 cwts gum, D Rustomji; 12 bales skins, M Abdoola and Co; 7 cases chutney, P and O Co; 30 bales skins, E Ganjee.
Malwa s—190 cwts myrabollams, P Edulji.
Huzara s—1 cwt tusks, N Jiwa; 12 cwts tusks, E Passia.

For Liverpool.

Cascapedia s—14,993 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Massowa.

Manilla s—150 cwts Joowari, D Dossa.

For Dunkirk.

Lord Lansdowne s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 2,224 cwts linseed, T Boutillier; 8,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 14,005 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Ravenna s—12 bales twist, T Topun; 25 bales twist, T Jawaram; 100 bales twist, H Ramgopal; 50 bales twist, O Khetsee; 5 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, E Elias and Co.
Rubattino s—25 bales twist, R Heeralal; 8 bales twist, T Vurjdas and Co; 11 bales twist, T Ghunsamdas; 12 bales twist, T Jaivaram; 27 bales twist, M R Chugul; 6 chests opium; T Sosamul.

For Antwerp.

Dago s—300 cwts rapeseed, H Blascheck and Co.

For Kobe.

Rubattino s—60 bales twist, T Vurjdas and Co.

For Yokohama.

Rubattino s—50 bales twist, T Vurjdas and Co.

For Singapore.

Rubattino s—35 cwts cinnamon, Tricumdas.

For Marseilles.

Malwa s—1 case ivory, Badham, Pile and Co.
Persia s—225 cwts wool, D Merwanji.
Inchborva s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—13 chests opium, H. Gopinath; 2 chests opium, B Hurriram; 18 chests opium, S Ramnath.
Rubattino s—12 chests opium, T Sosimul.

For Hull.

Clan Maclean s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Naples.

Manilla s—128 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Penang.

Rubattino s—40 cwts fennel seed, H Sidik.

HIGH COURT.—September 6.

◆

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c. vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.
406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.
57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mirzoolfikur Alikhan—M, M, Munshi.
360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

273-86—Jefferson, B and D—Sunderji Bhaiji and others vs E Spinner and others.

For Consent Decree.

261-86—Jefferson, B and D—Moolji Soonderji vs Morarji Doongersey and others—Hore, C and B, and L, S, F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
250-86—Little, S, F and N—Nuthoo Lallji vs Rustomji Framji Wadia and others—Bomonji and H.—Part heard.
201-86—Mulji B B—Vijbhookundas Cassidas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O.

For Consent Decree.

190-85—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs Jumnadas Devidas—Mulji B B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-84—Crawford and B—Raghowjee Anundji and another vs Valabdas Hurjiwandas and others—Mulji B B, L, S, F and N. In person.
286-85—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Nanabhai Ramchundra vs Pandurung Hurrichundra and another—In person.
277-85—Hore, C. and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.
238-85—Payne, G and S—Heerji Ramji vs Sewji Dhurrumsey—Crawford and B.
259-85—Tyabji and D—Zynubbai vs Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane and E, and Tyabji and D.
282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.
200-85—Crawford and B—Maneckchund Meghji vs Sewji Meghraj and another—Hore, C and B.
269-84—M H Khan—Morarji Anundji vs Dewji Jamnadas and another—Chalk and W.
235-86—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Irrappoo Shivoo.
313-85—Macfarlane and E—Gokaldas Valabhdas and others vs Rajabally Ally Raja and another—Payne, G and S.
306-85—In person,—Ajee Assam vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

◆

ARRIVALS.—September 2.

Hardisty, Lt., Bo. Worc. Regt., on duty, from Deolali.
Cary, Lt.-Col., Mad. Rifle Bde, on leave, from Belgaum.

September, 4.

Williams, Major, Bl. 1st Bttn. Suffolk Regt., on leave, from Murree.
Deane, Captn., Bl. 1st Bttn. Suffolk Regt., on leave, from Murree.

DEPARTURES.—September 3.

Stopford, Major, Bo. R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Slaten, Captn., Bo. R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Foot, Lt., Bo. R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Greenfield, Lt.-Col., Bo. Deoli Irreg. Force, on leave, to Australia.
Elliston, Major, Bo. Staff Corps, on inspection duty, to Karachi.

September, 4.

Candy, Captn., Bo. 14th N. I., on duty, to Poona.

September, 5.

Costobedie, Major, Mad. R. A., on leave.
Askwith, Lt., Bo. R. A., on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

Vol. H. Carl having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to C. Company from this date.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 3rd September 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo I—Lieut E R Hartigan, Staff Corps, Squdn Officer, 6th Bombay Cavy, to be Wing Officer.

With reference to G G O No 400 of 1886 the undermentioned officers of the medl staff are placed on genl duty as stated:—

Surg-Major T M O'Brien, Mhow Circle; Surg R W Ford, Poona Circle; Surg G W Brazier Creagh, Poona Circle; Surg A F Russell, Mhow Circle; Surg F W C Jones, Mhow Circle.

Surg A Dodd, Medl Staff, having returned from Field Service, Burma, is placed on genl duty in the Poona Circle.

The undermentioned Medl Officers have been detailed for service in Burma:—

Surg F W C Jones, MB, Medl Staff (Station Hospl, Neemuch); Surg V E Hunter, Medl Staff (Station Hospl, Ahmednagar); Surg S J W Hayman, Medl Staff (Station Hospl, Mhow); Surg J Crimmin, IMS, (offg medl charge 4th Bo I).

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned officers of RA have been posted to Batteries as under:—

I. Capt J J Swinton, F-1, has been promoted Major and posted to 4-1 Eastern Divn, and will proceed to England.

II. Lieut A Ff Powell, Dépôt Lancashire Divn, has been promoted Captain and posted to F-1 vice Swinton.

III Lieut M J McCarthy, to 5-1 Western Divn.

IV. Lieut J M MacGowan, to 1-1 Western Divn.

V. Lieut K L Griffin, to 9-1 South Irish Divn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Lanc Fus:—Lieut F D Milward, to remain in England, from 22nd July to 6th Oct 1886 on private affairs.

G I P R V Corps—Capt W Shipp, to England for 14 months, on private affairs.

NOTICES.

DOCTOR MOUSSETTE'S

PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.

GOUT: RHEUMATISM:

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris,
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, general agent for India.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE National Prize 16,600 awarded to M. Laroche by the Societé Française d'Encouragement—Prize at Sydney's Intern. Exhibition.—*Gold Medal.* Wienner 1883. International, Pharmac. Exhibition.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—"It is an agreeable, and, doubtless, highly efficacious remedy." —*Lancet.*

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine.—Strengthening-restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot.—London, Newbery et Co.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

THE ONLY GENUINE
DEPURATIVE
IODURATED
COMFITS
OF DR. GIBERT

Member of the Collége of Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hôpital Saint-Louis

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND, HERPES OR TETTERS, SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD, also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

Beware of imitations and see that you get on the *envelope*, printed in blue, the stamp of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink:

Gibert Boutigny

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, Paris.

SOLD EVERY WHERE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

DESLAURIERS' CHLORO-BORACIC LOZENGES

AGAINST Aphthous ulceracions, Scurvy, Quinsy, Hoarseness.

MOST VALUABLE for Teachers, Barristers, Preachers, Singers & SMOKERS.

PRICE IN PARIS 2 fr. 25 (1s. 10d.)

DESLAURIERS, 31, RUE DE CLERY, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality	80	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth	70	0
Do. do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70	0
Do. do. Italian	60	0
Do. of other materials from	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts	Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints	Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size	
60 by 50	11-8
72 by 54	14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	
60 by 50	10-8
72 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THI
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS

- Tulles and Nets in all colours.
- Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
- White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
- White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
- Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
- Piece Laces and Flouncings.
- Jet Embroidered Edgings.
- Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
- Feathers and Aigrettes.
- Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
- Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
- Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managesr.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

BANJOS!
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S. ROSE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.		
Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75	0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Do. do. oak hoop	12	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Do. do. inlaid	12	0
PICCOLO BANJOS.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40	0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10	0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5	0
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
4 inches in diameter	12	0
12 do.	9	0
11 do.	6	0
9 do. with tacked head	3	0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	,, 59 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 9	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	**Qts.**	**Pts.**
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Span }	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0
BURGUNDY.	
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
,, ,, ,, *	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	....
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	**per 2 doz. pints.**
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	..
Finest do	,, 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. perannum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA

Atkinson's renowned

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phm.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

For further information, address—
Mr. J. CROWDER,
2, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN. RS. 33 CASH.

TRADE MARK
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY
TREACHER & COMPY
(LIMITED)
BOMBAY
AND
POONA

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	60	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen	,,	37	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,,	33	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,,	28	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

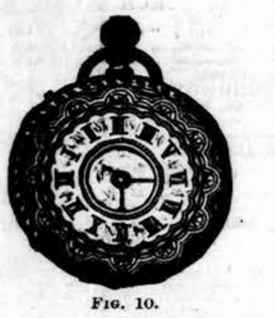


FIG. 10.

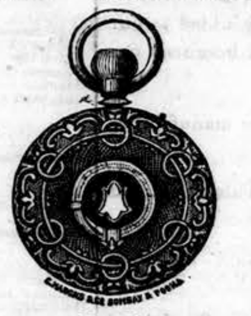


FIG. 11.

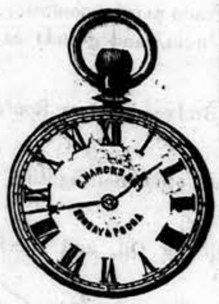


FIG. 12.

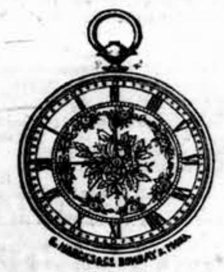


FIG. 13.

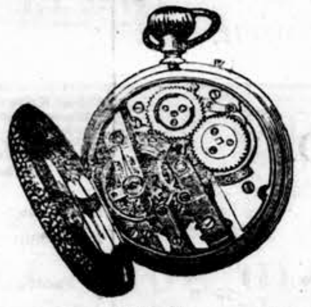


FIG. 14.

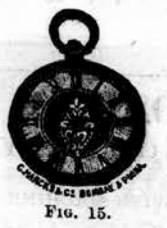


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

***Note.*—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.**

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES ....from	Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS......................from	Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS .... ,,	2,000	PHAETONS........................ ,,	700
BAROUCHES .... ,,	1,500	CARTS .... ,,	350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

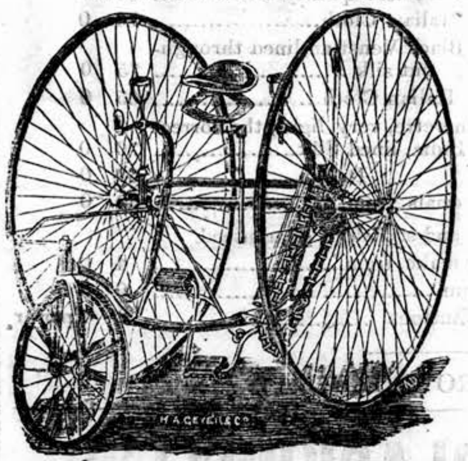
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GEYER & Co., BOMBAY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
OF BEST COUNTY MAKE.

THE "GEYER" JUVENILE TRICYCLE, for a boy or girl, with 30 in. wheels, front steerer, cushioned seat, flat steel framework, rack and pinion, steel crank, good grey rubber tyres, complete with valise, spanner, and oil can. Price, Rs. 80.

THE "GEYER" SOCIABLE, for two boys or girls, same as above, except with saddles instead of seats, and a lamp in addition. Price complete, Rs. 120.



THE "GEYER" TRICYCLE, No. 1, with front steerer, 50 in. wheels patent double driver, ball bearings, patent band brake, burnished spokes, adjustable handle and seats, nickel plated Hubs and parts, complete with patent double bell, nickel plated lamp, screw spanner, oil can and valise, Rs. 300.

THE "GEYER" TRICYCLE, No. 2, with 44 in. wheels, Rs. 250.

THE "GEYER" BICYCLE, 50 in. wheel, hollow steel tapering backbone, spoon brake, steel cranks, rubber pedals, burnished spokes, good red rubber tyres, handles, head cranks and nuts, all nickel plate, complete with valise, double stormont bell, nickel plated lamp, screw spanners and oil can. Price, Rs. 150.

THE "GEYER" KANGAROO SAFETY BICYCLE.—With 30 in. wheel same as above, with strong burnished steel link chain, geared to 50 in. Complete, price, Rs. 200.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, Elegant and simple; a splendid ornament for the Drawing Room, Parlour, &c. We have them also worked by a small engine.

PERAMBULATORS, with patent springs, Bicycle wheels, rubber tyres, morocco lined, with apron strap, &c. Price, single, Rs. 30; double, with wooden wheels and iron tyres, Rs. 30.

Sewing Machines.

We are also the largest importers of Sewing Machines, and being Sole Agents for the Best English and Continental Manufacturers, we are in a position to warrant all our Instruments and guarantee satisfaction.

FLOUR MILLS. These Mills are fitted with powerful Steel Rollers, are adapted for hand power. They produce a fine quality of flour, and are of different sizes, capable of grinding from 10 to 300lbs. per hour. They can be had with or without a dressing apparatus for separating the different kinds of flour.

H. A. GEYER & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.

TRADE WALTER MACFARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.

GLASGOW.

TRADE WALTER MACFARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY MARK.

FIRST CLASS AWARD—INTERNATIONAL SANITARY EXHIBITION.

CONSERVATORIES.
LAMP PILLARS.
SHOP FRONTS.
BANDSTANDS.
TOMB RAILS.
VERANDAHS.
BANNERETS.
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ROOF PLATES.
ORNL PANELS.
VENTILATORS.
BALUSTERS.
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GRATINGS.
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R. W. PIPES.
BATHS. SINKS.
WASH STANDS.
GARDEN SEATS.
SEAT STANDARDS.
CATTLE TROUGHS.
SCHOOL FITTINGS.

TWO GOLD MEDALS, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

Architectural, Sanitary, General and Engineering Art Ironfounders—
Home, Foreign, and Colonial.

CONTRACTORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, PRICE-LIST, AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made,** is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring,** great **Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

** NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. **Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.**

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } HULL, ENGLAND.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

NOTICES.

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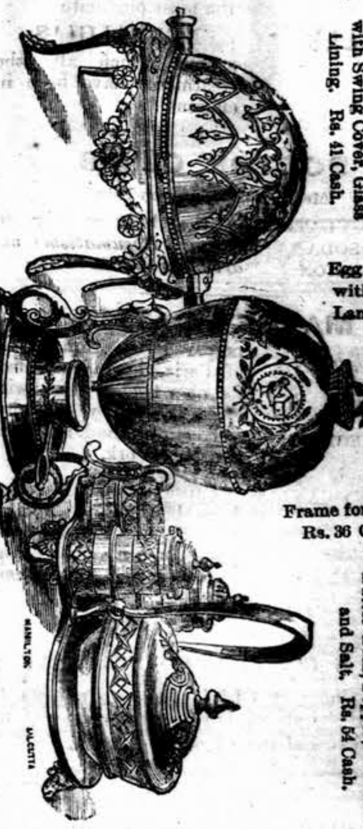

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Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.

Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.

COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

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In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four.* They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
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Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

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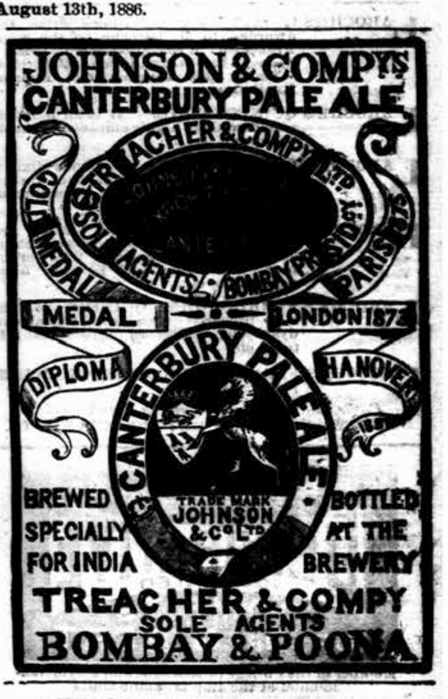
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY.

August 13th, 1886.



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